METROPOLITAN RECORD.

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The Convent Bells.

WRITTEN FOR THE METROPOLITAN RECORD.

BY JOHN J. DALY.

I heard them first in childhood,
Ring joyous thrice each day,
To call the cloistered maidens
To the Convent Church to pray;
And often in the flower-decked fields,
On a sunny Summer morn,
I musing sat while their sweet sounds
Along on the winds were borne.

Even now methinks I hear them
Sound loudly in mine ear,
Recalling to my memory
The friends I loved so dear.
The friends I knew long, long ago,
In childhood's brief, bright day,
With whom, before the Virgin's shrine,
I often knelt to pray.

Little of sorrow knew I then,
No cares had crossed my brow;
Methought those happy days would last,
But oh! how different now—
For of that happy, joyous band
All—all (but I) are dead,
And Summers' suns and Winters' storms
Pass o'er their clay-bound bed.

I, too, have changed—grim death has placed
His impress on my brow;
That stern and mighty conqueror
Hath no terrors for me now.
But I'll welcome him, come as he may,
With lightning speed, or slow—
Who is alike of prince and slave
The unrelenting foe.

Yet bind these changes still those bells,
Their lofty place retain,
And thrice each day, as was their wont,
Pour forth their joyous strain.
A type they are of changeless joys
In store for those above,
Who've faithful been to God's commands—
Bless'd children of his love.

THE OLD CAMPAIGNER, OR A VETERAN'S RUSE.

On the twenty-fifth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, three taps were lightly struck on the fourth-floor door of a house in the Megisserie quay at Paris, one of those tall and ugly tenements that seem to make cross faces down upon the waters of the Seine from morning till night, like so many antiquated and grinning buffoons. The three taps in question caused a young girl, who was seated alone inside the door to which they were applied, to start rather hurriedly from her seat, and to throw a piece of embroidery on the floor at her feet, believing sincerely, however, that she had put it on the chair beside her. Whether this arose from the emotion at the announcement of an unexpected visit, or an expected one, will by and bye appear; but in the first place, it is necessary to tell who the damsel was, as the reader cannot be expected to take such interest as we could wish in one yet a stranger to him.

Pierre Bertrand, the father of Marie, was a splendid specimen of the old half-pay captain of the empire, such as that personage, or class of personages, became subsequently to the empire's fall. Rude and rough, though warm-hearted; retaining the moustache of the soldier, and all the soldier's habits, among which beer-drinking and smoking held so prominent a place as to swallow almost half his pension; perpetually grumbling, yet continually jolly; enormously proud of various scars and cuts, and certain relics in the shape of crosses of honor, hacked sabres, and riddled uniforms; spending in telling old campaigning stories, and in playing at dominos, all the time that was not spent in drinking and smoking—such was Pierre Bertrand, and such was his way of life. For his family, Pierre had, properly speaking, two children, although one only had a just claim of paternity upon him, as far as blood went. But for his having an adopted child, however, the old campaigner might never have had offspring of his own. On the field of battle, a dying comrade had consigned an infant boy to his arms, and Pierre had received the consignment with as much satisfaction and pride as others might receive a legacy of millions. It was to give this child a mother that Piere had at first thought of marriage; and it chanced that this step, when he took it, only proved the means of bringing upon Pierre another dying legacy, his own little Marie. But the veteran bore up bravely under his burdens, and did his duty nobly by both his charges. To the boy Jules he contrived to give a good education, and, six months before the period of our story—six months, in short, before the three taps at the door—Jules, then precisely twenty-three years of age, had completed a course of studies, and had been entered a member of the bar at the Court Royal of Paris.

It was a proud day for the old captain when Jules donned the barrister's black cap and robe. Marie was then eighteen, and as pretty a blue-eyed, merry-faced maiden as could be seen, with a heart warm and open as a sunny sky. Pierre had long settled in his own mind that his two "marmots," as he called them, should be married, and that the union should take place on the day that Jules pleaded his first cause. About the feelings of the parties themselves he had never thought much, and, in truth, they had given him no cause for any uneasiness on this score.

One day, immediately after Jules had passed the legal ordeal, old Bertram was seated in his lofty but neat domicile, smoking silently and furiously, when a letter was brought to him. Letters were rare things with the veteran, and he looked long at the post-mark, which was that of his native province. Opening it finally, he read thus:—"Sir, I hasten to announce to you the demise of M. Joseph Bertrand, your cousin-german, proprietor of the foundry here. He has left a fortune valued at a million of francs. No direct heir presenting himself here on the paternal side, it is presumable that to you reverts the sum of 500,000 francs, the half of the whole succession, and which the law destines to that branch of the deceased's relatives. Of course you will take the necessary steps to secure your rights." This epistle bore the signature of a provincial justice of the peace, and gave other particulars of the case.

Bertrand was struck dumb for five minutes, and then broke, by way of thankfulness, into a few of his common conversational phrases, which were composed of some three or four thousand bombs, one or two hundred pieces of cannon, and a proportionate quantity of thunders. "Five hundred thousand francs!" at length cried he; "Marie, my girl! read—read this. Read, my darling! Five hundred thousand francs! Yes, units, tens, hundreds, thousands, tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands! All right, Marie, my girl! Hurrah for the Emperor! hurrah!" All was, indeed right—and yet all proved not right in the end. Bertrand, soon after receiving the letter, set out for his native place, concluding that he had but to appear and take possession. But the collateral relations had taken advantage of his absence from the spot, and had prepared unexpected obstacles for him. They had stirred and intrigued most actively, and had bought four or five consciences at some few thousand francs a-piece. In short, it was found that Bertrand could not establish his degree of relationship to the deceased. Certain extracts of birth and baptism, with other indispensable documents, could not be procured, notwithstanding the lengthened researches of the old clerk of the registry, to whom Bertrand gave five thousand francs to prove his titles—which sum, by the bye, in addition to twenty thousand received from the other side, made the affair a very profitable one for the old fox. The necessary documents, however, could not be found, and Pierre returned to Paris totally disheartened, and smoking furiously.

Jules was the recepticle of the veteran's complaints. The young advocate was not slow to pronounce that chicanery and roguery must have been at work, and persuaded Pierre to pursue the matter at law. Within a few months the cause came on before the provincial court of B———. Jules, whose activity and researches had been unwearied, appeared for the first time as a pleader. While the case was going on, Maria Bertrand was in a state of feverish impatience. She knew not the issue on the evening of the 25th day of December, 1835. It was *then* that she heard three taps at the door of her father's dwelling, and started from her seat to open it.

Jules entered. Marie sat down on her chair in silence, after one glance at his countenance, which wore a downcast expression.

"You have lost the cause, then, Jules," said she at length.

"No, Marie, it is gained; you are rich," was the reply.

The damsel raised her eyes in surprise, and exclaimed, "Gained! what then means this—this——?"

Jules interrupted her. "Marie, I quit Paris this evening, and I come to bid you farewell. You will be wealthy and happy! Yes, I go—but you will think of me sometimes, will you not?'

The young girl looked at Jules to see if he spoke seriously, and was stunned to behold his eyes filled with tears. At this moment Bertrand entered. Jules went up to him, and, placing a massive pocket-book in his hands, said,

"My kind friend, justice has been done to you; here are five hundred bank notes at 1,000 francs each—the part of your cousin's heritage which fell to you, and which I received, as authorized by you."

Bertrand looked at the papers which Jules displayed to him; then the veteran looked at Marie, who was struggling to hide her tears; and finally he looked on the face of Jules.

"Why, what is this about?" said he. "Why do you weep, Marie? Why do I not find you happy and joyful at such a moment? Jules, what have you been saying? Wont you answer me? Marie! Jules! By the thunder, there is something here—Marie, girl, tell me why you weep!"

The veteran's daughter made a desperate effort to compose herself. "He is going away, father," said she; "he departs this evening—he quits us—through pride, perhaps. He loved us while we were poor, and does so no more since we have become rich." After this effort Marie laid her head on her father's shoulder, and wept more than ever.

"I hope, Jules," said Bertrand, "that you will explain this. May I be shot if I understand a word of what this little whimperer means!"

"My father," replied Jules, "I depart this night."

"You depart—ah, well—how long will you be away?" was Pierre's answer.

"A long time, father," said the young man, "a long time—forever, perhaps! You have nurtured me, you have given me a place and station in life—I ought to be no more a charge to you! I leave Paris ——."

"Jules, you are insane!" returned the old soldier. "Quit Paris! and at this moment, above all others, when you have won a cause that will ring in the courts! It is folly, and I don't comprehend it. Besides, it is impossible that you can go away. I have arranged matters otherwise."

Marie gently raised her head, and cast on her father a look so sweet, that Jules felt himself enfeebled by its influence.

"Yes," continued Bertrand, "I have had my plans arranged, and for a long time too. Only, I thought I could bestow on you nought but the pearl; but you shall now have the setting along with it, my lad! It won't do you any harm, will it, to have twenty-five thousand livres a-year to keep you going? Come, it is settled. Embrace him, Marie; I am pleased with him. Come, and let us off directly to the notary."

"My father, it is impossible!" cried Jules, in accents which proved the struggle he was undergoing. "It is impossible! Already do my friends, the court, all Paris, declare that my labors, my researches, my journeyings have all been for this money! Oh, Marie! pardon me—I love you! Yes, I I love you to idolatry! But were you now to be my wife, all men would point the finger at me, as one who would not take the poor girl, but snatched at the rich heiress—snatched at her as soon as she become so, and ere she could have an opportunity of seeing other suitors, more worthy of her condition, at her feet? Oh, why did I gain this cause!"

Jules was proceeding in this passionate strain, when Bertrand, who had in the meantime taken the pocket-book into his hands, brought the young advocate to a pause by thus addressing him:

"It is, then, this parcel of papers which renders you so scrupulous, my boy? It is this bundle of stuff," continued he, holding up the pocket-book, "that prevents you wedding my little girl? Ah, well, young man, I admire your delicacy. But *I* will not be less generous than you!" So speaking, old Pierre turned to the window, which he had previously opened, and, with all the force of a vigorous arm, cast the valuable pocket-book far out into the deep and muddy waters of the Seine!

Bertrand then turned from the window, and showing one single bank-note to the astonished and thunderstruck youth, observed coolly to him, "I have kept but this one thousand francs, you see; it will serve for the expenses of the nuptials; for you will not draw back now, Jules?" He continued in a severe tone—"A few moments ago my daughter was rich, immensely rich, and you refused her hand—like a madman, I must say. She is now as poor as yourself, for I know she would have been miserable with riches which she could not share with you. To-morrow you will marry her, if you are a man of honor. If not—but I shall leave you together. Marie will inform me of your reply."

Bertrand then left the room, shutting the door behind him with a shock that betokened an angry excitement of mind in the old campaigner. But, after all, the recent loss of fortune seemed not long to trouble the veteran, as, on sitting down soon after to a game of dominoes with a boon companion, the latter declared he had never seen Pierre so merry in all their intercourse, or so given to burst into peals of laughter on the slightest incitement.

Jules was completely staggered by Bertrand's act, but when left alone with Marie he soon recovered. The sensibility of the young advocate to the public voice was no affected sentiment, nor was his love for Marie; and the pair speedily pledged themselves to each other, hand and heart. They sat long together, yet Bertrand considerately stayed out of the way, and ere he returned Jules had departed. It would be peering too curiously, perhaps, into poor weak human nature, to ask if Jules did not cast a self-reproachful glance into the Seine that night as he passed it on his way home-

wards. If he did look wistfully on the waters, however, the future comforts, to do him justice, of Marie and her father, formed the cause of his feelings at the moment. The case was hopeless at all events. A hundred years' dragging might not have brought up that book from these deep and muddy waters.

The nuptials of Jules and Marie took place a day or two after these events. Bertrand took upon himself the arrangement of the marriage-festival, and he made it so splendid a one, that the single bank-note of the heritage must have deeply felt the inroad. All the friends of the family were present; and amongst, them, the majority at least of the gentlemen, were deficient in some prominent member of the body, from the nose to the right limb. But the defects of these friends of the veteran were honorably compensated by medals and crosses, and other badges of renown. After dinner an enormous cold tart, or pie, which Pierre publicly declared to be a new dish of his own invention, was produced with the dessert. All eyes were turned to the dish, the task of opening which fell to the pretty hands of the bride. Marie blushingly began the duty, but her first incision fell upon a hard substance, which made her declare her father's fine dish to consist of something totally indivisible and indigestible.

"Ah, ha!" cried Pierre triumphantly, "cut it out!"

Marie did so, and the company beheld a new red morocco pocket-book, well stuffed, and marked in gilded letters with the words, "Four hundred and ninety-nine thousand francs."

Pierre roared with rapture and delight, as well he might. The sly old campaigner had thrown into the Seine nothing but the worthless old pocket-book!

Jules did not require his worthy father-in-law's laughter to tell him what meant the pocket-book in the pie. As soon as it was brought out and the lettering read, the veteran's ruse was clear. Jules now enjoys his twenty-five thousand livres of rent, and loves his wife as much as if she had only brought him her heart for a dowry. As to his scruples, he now says he ought to have been glad to get Marie, although she had been a queen.

Jules is at this day a distinguished and honored advocate.

MODERN TURKS.—I have lived much among Turks of every nation and class—more, I am happy to say, among the uncivilized than the civilized; and here is the comparative description I should give of them: *Uncivilized Turk*—Middle-sized; of powerful frame; blunt but sincere character; brave; religious, sometimes even to fanaticism; cleanly, temperate, addicted to coffee and pipes; fond of a good blade, and generally well skilled in its use; too proud to be mean, cowardly or false; generous to prodigality; and in dress, fond of bright colors and rich clothing, of which he often wears three or four suits at one time—one over the other. *Civilized Turk*—Undersized; of delicate frame; polite but insincere; not over brave; often boasting of atheism; neglecting the ablutions of his religion, partly because the Franks are dirty, and partly because his new costume won't admit of them; given to cognac and cigarettes; fond of a showy sheath, if a militaire, or of a pretty cane if a civilian; no pride whatever, but lots of vanity; possesses no Oriental generosity; and for dress wears a frock coat; stays, to give a small waist; a gay colored 'gent's vest;' ditto ditto inexpressibles, often of a rather '*loud* railway pattern,' and strapped down very tight, so as to show to advantage the only distinguishing Oriental features which remain to him—a very crooked pair of legs; his chaussure consists of a pair of French gay merino brodequins with patent leather toes; his head dress is a ridiculously small red skull cap, worn at the back of the head, and often containing a small piece of looking-glass, whereby on all occasions to arrange the rather unruly coarse hair it frequently covers. Straw color Naples imitation gloves, at two dollars a dozen, and an eye glass, are generally considered as indispensable parts of the "getting up a la Franca." In point of manners, the lowest *real* Turk is a nobleman; the best of the Europeanized lot is barely a gentleman.

The Woman of Three Cows.

Translated from the Irish,

BY JAMES CLARENCE MANGAN.

[This ballad, which is of a homely cast, was intended as a rebuke to the saucy pride of a woman in humble life, who assumed airs of consequence from being the possessor of three cows. Its author's name is unknown, but its age can be determined, from the language, as belonging to the early part of the Seventeenth Century. That it was formerly very popular in Munster, may be concluded from the fact, that the phrase, Easy, oh, woman of the three cows! has become a saying in that province, on any occasion upon which it is desirable to lower the pretensions of a boastful or consequential person.]

O, Woman of Three Cows, agragh! don't let your tongue thus rattle!
O, don't be saucy, don't be stiff, because you may have cattle.
I have seen—and, here's my hand to you, I only say what's true—
A many a one with twice your stock not half so proud as you.

Good luck to you, don't scorn the poor, and don't be their despiser,
For worldly wealth soon melts away, and cheats the very miser,
And Death soon strips the proudest wreath from haughty human brows;
Then don't be stiff, and don't be proud, good Woman of Three Cows!

See where Momonia's heroes lie, proud Owen More's descendants,
'Tis they that won the glorious name, and had the grand attendants!
If *they* were forced to bow to Fate, as every mortal bows,
Can *you* be proud, can *you* be stiff, my Woman of Three Cows!

The brave sons of the Lord of Clare, they left the land to mourning;
Mavrone! for they were banished, with no hope of their returning—
Who knows in what abodes of want those youths were driven to house?
Yet *you* can give yourself these airs, O, Woman of Three Cows!

O, think of Donnell of the Ships, the Chief whom nothing daunted—
See how he fell in distant Spain, unchronicled, unchanted!
He sleeps, the great O'Sullivan, where thunder cannot rouse—
Then ask yourself, should *you* be proud, good Woman of Three Cows!

O'Ruark, Maguire, those souls of fire, whose names are shrined in story—
Think how their high achievements once made Erin's greatest glory—
Yet now their bones lie mouldering under weeds and cypress boughs,
And so, for all your pride, will your's, O, Woman of Three Cows!

Th' O'Carrolls also, famed when Fame was only for the boldest,
Rest in forgotten sepulchres with Erin's best and oldest;
Yet who so great as they of yore in battle or carouse?
Just think of that, and hide your head, good Woman of Three Cows!

Your neighbor's poor, and you it seems are big with vain ideas,
Because, *inagh!** you've got three cows, one more, I see, than *she* has;
That tongue of your's wags more at times than Charity allows,
But, if you're strong, be merciful, great Woman of Three Cows!

THE SUMMING UP.

Now, there you go! You still, of course, keep up your scornful bearing,
And I'm too poor to hinder you; but, by the cloak I'm wearing,
If I had but *four* cows myself, even though you were my spouse,
I'd thwack you well to cure your pride, my Woman of Three Cows!

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* Forsooth.

THE RIVAL COUSINS.

About two miles from the large commercial town of G———, there lived, some years ago an old couple whose family consisted of two daughters, both uncommonly pretty girls, yet very unlike each other in disposition and appearance. The dark lustrous eyes of Margaret told of feelings, tender, deep, and strong; while the bright coquetish blue eye of Jane said, as plainly as eye could say, "I like you very well, but I like myself better." Mr. Langley, the father of the beauties, was in respectable circumstances; he had begun life a poor man, carrying a pack from fair to fair, until his profits enabled him to take a shop wherein to display his lawns and muslins, and a wife to adorn the back of his counter, and make his house comfortable when the toils of the day were over.

While the girls were children they had been accustomed to play with Willie Lindsay, the son of their next-door neighbor, a baker, with a thriving business and large family. An attachment was formed between Margaret Langley and Willie, which pleased and amused the parents of both parties for some years; but at the period when my story opens, Mr. and Mrs. Langley had retired from business, a very wealthy couple, and had began to think their pretty Margaret would be quite thrown away on William Lindsay, especially as richer and grander men were anxious to wed her. They began by looking coldly on William whenever he came to the house; but it was some time before the fond lover could allow himself to believe he was less welcome to the old people than formerly. His eyes were opened to the truth, however, when he saw the marked encouragement given to a Mr. Foster, a wealthy manufacturer, who was deeply smitten by Margaret's charms. Poor Willie! wretched and restless he passed a sleepless night; one moment fearing Margaret might change as well as her parents, and the next blaming himself for daring to doubt her truth and love. He arose from his sleepless couch, determined to fathom the depths of Margaret's heart, and if he found her wavering, to leave Scotland for ever, forswear the love of woman, and seek for glory or death fighting in a foreign land. The lovers met, and the lovers parted happy in the consciousness of each others affection, and pledged to each other for weal or woe.

It boots not to tell how for two long years Mr. and Mrs. Langley opposed the marriage by every means in their power. Mr. Foster at length, convinced that Margaret would never be persuaded to have him, transferred his affections to her sister Jane, and she, rather vain of having won Margaret's rich lover, was nothing loath. The marriage was celebrated with great splendor, and Jane was placed at the head of a handsome establishment in the town of G———. A few months after, the old people, hopeless of changing Margaret's determiuation, yielded a reluctant consent, and she became the wife of William Lindsay, who had now, with his father's assistance, commenced business as a corn merchant. Years had elapsed, during which, old Mr. Langley, tired of doing nothing, had speculated in steam-boats and other things, and lost considerable sums of money; his wife died, and he drooped daily, till at length he sank into the grave, leaving only four or five thousand pounds, instead of twenty or thirty. Mr. Foster grumbled excessively, and hinted to his wife that his marriage was a complete take-in; while William Lindsay drew his weeping Margaret closer to his bosom, saying, "What care I for this world's wealth, when I have such a treasure as you!"

The communication between the sisters after they were married, had gradually became less and less frequent. The style in which they lived was very different; and both Margaret and William felt the inferiority of the entertainments they gave in return for Foster's splendid dinners, more than they liked to allow to themselves. At first they tried to cope with them, but their rooms were small, and their servants awkward. They found it would not do; and sorry am I to say, they retired from the absurd contest with more bitterness of feeling than one would have anticipated from hearts so warm and affectionate.

The two sisters had several children, but my story chiefly concerns the eldest boy of each. Robert Foster was sent to school when six years old. Spoiled and petted by his father at home, he was an unruly boy at school, and being a bold strong-built little fellow, he lorded it over all his companions. None could match him, with the exception of Willie Linsday, who, though not so strong, was more active and agile, and had a thorough command of temper, of which Robert Foster was altogether deficient. I fear it was in consequence of incautious language overheard at home, that these cousins from the very first seemed to regard each other as natural enemies.

No boy could be the friend of both. The fault, however, lay chiefly with Foster, who would associate with no one that was on amicable terms with Lindsay; while the latter took it as a thing of course that Foster's friends should be his enemies, but without feeling any particular ill will to them on that account. At the age of eight, the two boys went to the grammar school. Foster was accompanied by a lad of the name of Crawford, who had been sent from the West Indies to his father's care; and the elder Crawford being a man of wealth and influence, Mr. Foster kept the young gentleman under his own roof, and paid him every attention. The lad was delicate and peevish; young Foster and he agreed but indifferently; but Jamie Crawford soon found he could put Robert into good humor by playing all sorts of mischievous tricks on Willie Lindsay. He scattered ink on his clothes and his books, he abstracted his marbles, and he once tripped him up when running, but only once, as he got in return such a severe thrashing that he feared to do it again.

It happened one day that Willie was about to join a party who were playing at ball, when Jamie Crawford called out, "Pelt him with your balls, boys; and take the flour out of his jacket."

Willie, burning with indignation, caught the ringleader, but the other boys defended him from the summary punishment intended; and feeling he was safe, Crawford continued his abuse, spitting in his face, and saying, "There's the price of a penny roll for you." "You—you—rascal," said Willie, "you shall not escape me; I'll break every bone in your skin yet."

"When you catch me, you may beat me to dough, Willie," shouted Crawford after the retreating boy.

It might be about an hour after, that one of Willie's companions came to him and said, "You've got your revenge now; Crawford has scrambled to the top of that new house that's building, and some of the scaffolding has given way, so that he cannot get down, and there he sits, perched like an owl, and howling like one too. Do come and see him!" Lindsay willingly accompanied his friend, and sure enough he saw Crawford in a very dangerous predicament. He stood on a piece of the broken scaffolding, about thirty feet from the ground; he clung to the wall crying, "Oh, I shall be killed, I shall be killed, I am getting so giddy!" It seemed but the work of a moment, and Willie stood beside him. The boy was a first-rate climber. "Could you not manage to come down after me," he said, "and I'll show you where to place your feet?" "No, no," said Crawford, "I'm so giddy; I'm falling now;" and he began to totter. About ten feet under them, part of the scaffold stood firm; and just as Jamie was falling, Willie caught him in his arms, and leapt down on it. It was easy to get down from this spot, but Willie had twisted his ankle, and could not move. By this time a number of people had assembled, and amid the hurrahs of his companions the lame boy was carried home. It was some weeks before he was able to return to school; and long before that time, Crawford, wretched, penitent, and overflowing with gratitude, had become his sworn friend; and his friendship was put to the proof, Robert Foster hated him for being Lindsay's friend, and hated Lindsay more than ever, for every boy spoke loudly of his noble generosity.

Foster was left in the minority. Neither of the boys had previously been very diligent scholars; but Foster determined to get ahead in some things, studied hard, and was soon at the head of his class. Lindsay, with equal talent, had less bodily vigor; and from this moment a contest began, which sapped Lindsay's strength. The two boys soon outstripped all other competitors; the parents of both entered

keenly into the competition. When Lindsay gained the prize, his father and mother felt they had gained a victory far beyond the paltry one of having given a finer dinner; but when Foster was successful, then old defeats seemed doubly disagreeable.

The classes were examined every six weeks, and parents might be present if they chose; it rarely happened, therefore, that the Lindsays or Fosters were absent. This was an additional spur to both the boys—to Foster, because his father's allowance of pocket-money was proportioned to the degree in which he was superior or inferior to his cousin; and to William Lindsay, because no delight was equal to the maternal love and pride which he saw beaming from the dark eyes of his mother. He was a happy boy when, on the evening of those days in which he had excelled Foster, she would, when saying "good night," press him to her bosom and whisper, "bless you, my darling; you'll be a greater man than ever Bob Foster will be, though they think themselves so much grander than we are." It was thus that the purest and holiest of earthly affections, the love of son towards his mother, was poisoned by a mixture of envy, hatred and uncharitableness. The Greek and Latin authors which the boy studied had rather a tendency to nourish these feelings within him, by assisting him in giving them other names, envy, he fancied, was but noble emulation; hatred, self-respect in repelling insult; and uncharitableness, a virtuous contempt and abhorrence for those who affected to look down upon his beloved parents. He gloried in outstripping all other boys; but to outstrip his hated cousin, conveyed to his mind an exultation almost fiendish; and they who should have watched over these baneful feelings, and crushed them in the bud, encouraged them, and nourished them in the generous soil of the noble boy's heart, where some of the fairest flowers would otherwise have flourished luxuriantly. Feelings such as these carry their punishment along with them; happiness and hatred, peace and envy, cannot exist in the same bosom, and the withering effects of over-exertion were increased by the tumultuous war of evil passion within.

For some months Lindsay had kept the superiority, and Foster's pocket-money was at a low ebb, when two prizes were to be given; one for the boy who committed the greatest number of lines from Horace to memory, and the other to him who translated the largest portion of Virgil. For some time previous to giving the prizes, the boys repeated their tasks weekly, and Foster and Lindsay redoubled their efforts, but for a time they were nearly equal.

As the period drew near, Foster began to get ahead. The pale, careworn countenance of Lindsay told of hard work by day and night. Not a moment now was devoted to play; Virgil and Horace were his constant companions, while his devoted friend Crawford sat beside him on the playground, anxiously watching his pale cheek, and wishing it were possible for him to do a share of the work.

"Do come, Willie, and have one game at ball," said he to him a few days before the prizes were given; "you'll kill yourself, man, if you study so hard; you're as thin as my greyhound looked, when Peter starved him when I was from home."

"I must beat him," said Lindsay, though I die for it; and yet, were it only myself, I would give in, for my head aches constantly now, and I cannot eat for thinking about it."

"Do, dear Lindsay, give up the contest," said James; "why should you make yourself ill for a paltry prize, when everybody knows already you are the cleverer fellow of the two, and able to beat him whenever you like."

"Ay," said Willie; "but his father and mother don't know that; and if he beats me, they'll exult over poor mamma with their saucy looks, all the time pretending to condole with her on my defeat. No!" he cried, getting into a state of great agitation; "there are three days and three nights yet, and I'll work like a horse, and I'll drink green tea to keep me from being sleepy, and I'll beat him yet, cost what it may."

The boy kept his unholy resolution; he gained both prizes; but the exultation of his parents failed to convey to his mind the happiness it was wont to do. Exhausted and worn out, he laid his head on his mother's bosom, and burst into a passion of tears.

"Put me to bed," dearest mother," he said; "my head aches dreadfully, and I am really ill."

A dangerous fever was the consequence, he recovered, however, and a few months in the country served to recruit his wasted strength, and in Winter he was pursuing at college the same system.

The prizes gained at the end of the first session by William and Robert were nearly equal; the latter, however, was in full bodily vigor, while William began to complain of pain in his side, which became very troublesome after long study. A summer spent at the sea-coast again restored him to his usual health, and he returned to town, determined to get in advance of his cousin, if possible. At first he sat up one night in the week, then two, and as the session drew to a close, he never slept four hours at a time. His fellow students looked up to him as a prodigy; the professors held him up as an example to others; his parents gloried in their son; and his friend James Crawford was the only one who seemed to have any fear of the result.

One day, towards the end of March, he said to his friend, "I wish, Willie, you would take a walk with me in the country now and then. You have got a nasty short cough, and I see you often put your hand to your side as if in pain."

"Oh! it's nothing," said William; "I got a little cold some time since when my fire went out one frosty night, and I was so busy with a problem, I never thought of it till I had done, and then I was so stiff and cold I could hardly undress; that is the cause of my cough, but it will soon go away.

James looked his fears, but he did not give them utterance; and Willie laughed at his leng face, and told him he was sure he had pounced upon him for a patient, ever since he had decided on being a doctor.

A second summer at the coast recruited him a little; and it is possible he might have been saved had his parents been sufficiently watchful. It was no want of love on the part of his parents, for they actually doated on him; but the desire to see him excel all others, especially his cousin, had blinded them to everything else; and the certainty they felt of his yet becoming a great man, shut out from their view the possibility of his being taken from them.

During the Christmas holidays a hard frost having come on, the river was frozen sufficiently to admit of skating. William and James were looking on, while Foster, who skated admirably, was exhibiting to a crowd of students.

"Take care," cried one, "the ice is not safe in that quarter."

"Hardly were the words uttered, when the ice gave way, and half a dozen fell in. They were quickly extricated, however, with the exception of Foster. Lindsay and Crawford had been active in assisting; and when Foster was missed, Lindsay instantly had a rope fastened round his waist, and saying, "He shall not be lost if I can save him," dived under the ice, and shortly reappeared with his cousin, who was quite insensible. It was some little time before it was ascertained he still lived, and William stood in his wet clothes anxiously watching. As soon as he opened his eyes, however, he left him in Crawford's care, and ran home to change his freezing garments. This adventure accelerated his doom. A severe cold was the consequence, which ended in rapid consumption.

The first meeting between the cousins was deeply affecting. Robert wept like an infant; the hatred and rivalry of years had vanished forever, to give place to unbounded gratitude and brotherly love. The tender attentions of Foster and Crawford were only exceeded by a mother's care, during the few months Lindsay lingered. They were his constant attendants day and night. They vied with each other in contriving how to interest and amuse him. A total change of feeling seemed to have taken place in both families. Mr. and Mrs. Foster knew they owed the life of their son to William Lindsay, and they would have given all they possessed to restore him to health. The anguish of the Lindsays at their son's danger, was mingled with a proud consciousness of his noble conduct, and their really kind and affectionate natures were soothed and gratified by the unity of feeling now subsisting between the families. A few days before Lindsay died he thus expressed himself:

"How different are my feelings now from what they once were! I fancied I was happy when I gained victories over you, Robert; but I thought so, because I did not know what true happiness was. Oh, what a blessed thing it is to be at peace with all, to love all, and to be loved by all! Do not weep for me; I am going to that happy land, where there will be no rivalries, no emulations, for love will reign triumphant, My beloved friends, strive to meet me there!"

"We will," said Robert, "we will; and by following your example, of overcoming evil with good."

ANECDOTE OF M. ALEXANDRE, THE VENTRILOQUIST.—We need scarcely remind the public that M. Alexandre, the ventriloquist, who exhibited several years ago, had an extraordinary facility in counterfeiting all the expressions of countenance and bodily conditions common to humanity. When in London, his mimetic powers, which he was fond of exercising, both in public and in private, made his company in high request among the upper circles. The Lord Mayor of the city, in particular, received the ventriloquist with great distinction, and invited him several times to dine at the Mansion House. But it unluckily happened that on every occasion when M. Alexandre dined there, he could not stay to spend the evening, having contracted engagements elsewhere. The Lord Mayor expressed much regret at this, and the ventriloquist himself was annoyed on the same account, being willing to do his best to entertain the guests whom the Lord Mayor had asked each time to meet him.

At last, on meeting M. Alexandre one day, the Lord Mayor engaged him to dine at the Mansion House on a remote day. "I fix it purposely," said his lordship, "at so distant a period, because I wish to make sure, this time, of your remaining with us through the evening." Through fear of seeming purposely to slight his lordship, M. Alexandre did not dare to tell the Mayor that on that very morning he had accepted an invitation from a nobleman of high rank to spend at his house the evening of the identical day so unfortunately pitched on by the civic dignitary. All that the ventriloquist said in reply was, "I promise, my lord, to remain at the Mansion House till you yourself think it time for me to take my leave." "Ah, well!" said the Lord Mayor, and went off perfectly satisfied.

At the appointed day Alexandre sat him down at the magistrate's board. Never had the ventriloquist comported himself with so much spirit and gaiety. He insisted upon devoting bumpers to each and every lady present. The toasts went round, the old port flowed like water, and the artiste in particular seemed in danger of losing his reason under its potent influence. When others stopped he stopped not, but continued filling and emptying incessantly. By and by his eyes began to stare, his visage became purple, his tongue grew confused, his whole body seemed to steam of wine, and finally he sank from his chair in a state of maudlin, helpless insensibility.

Regretting the condition of his guest, the Lord Mayor got him quietly lifted and conveyed to his own carriage, giving orders for him to be taken home to his lodgings. As soon as M. Alexandre was deposited there he became a very different being. It was now ten o'clock, and but half an hour was left to him to prepare for his appointed visit to the Duke of ——'s soiree. The ventriloquist disrobed himself, taking first from his breast a quantity of sponge which he had placed beneath his waistcoat, and into the pores of which he had with a quick and dexterous hand poured the greater portion of the wine which he had apparently swallowed. Having washed from his person all tokens of his simulated intoxication, and dressed himself anew, M. Alexandre then betook himself to the mansion of the nobleman to whom he had engaged himself.

On the following day the fashionable newspapers gave a detailed account of the grand party at his Grace the Duke of ——'s, and eulogized to the skies the entertaining performances of M. Alexandre, who, they said, had surpassed himself on this occasion. Some days afterwards the Lord Mayor encountered Alexandre. "Ah, how are you?" said his lordship. "Very well, my lord," was the reply. "Our newspapers are pretty pieces of veracity," said his lordship; "have you seen The Courier of the other day? Why, it makes you out to have exhibited in great style last Thursday night at his Grace of ——'s!" "It has but told the truth," said the mime.—"What! Impossible!" cried the Mayor; "you do not remember, then, the state into which you unfortunately got at the Mansion House?" And thereupon the worthy magistrate detailed to the ventriloquist the circumstances of his intoxication, and the care that had been taken with him, with other points of the case. M. Alexandre heard his lordship to an end, and then confessed the stratagem which he had played off and the cause of it. "I had promised," said Alexandre, "to be with his Grace at half past ten. I had also promised not to leave you till yourself considered it fit time. I kept my word in both cases; you know the way." The civic functionary laughed heartily, and on the following evening Alexandre made up for his trick by making the Mansion House ring with laughter till daylight.

Many anecdotes are told respecting M. Alexandre's power of assuming the faces of other people. At Abbotsford, during a visit there, he actually sat to a sculptor five times in the character of a noted clergyman, with whose real features the sculptor was well acquainted. When the sittings were closed, and the bust modeled, the mimic cast off his wig and assumed dress, and appeared with his own natural countenance, to the terror, almost, of the sculptor, and to the great amusement of Sir Walter and others who had been in the secret.

THE FAIR FOR THE INSTITUTION OF MERCY.—The Fair at the Academy of Music was brought to a close on Saturday evening. The most interesting incident was the drawing of lots for the great autograph volume, the following gentlemen having been appointed to superintend it:

James T. Brady, 284 West 23d street; Jas. W. White, 53 East 34th street; Samuel R. Hubbard, 13 West 31st street; Calvin Angier, 68 1-2 West 14th street; Edward Prime, Jr., 17 West 16th street; A. Marie, 6 West 18th street.

The numbers were deposited in a large silver bowl, which was so placed that every one could see what was going on, and it was arranged that the number first drawn should take the prize. From among the expectant crowd a little girl was chosen to draw the ticket, which she did amid the suppressed excitement of the spectators. Nothing, however, could exceed the general satisfaction when she drew No. 220, the share owned by the Sisters of Mercy. Every one seemed gratified with the result. The illuminated Mss. Bible was put up at auction, but not bringing a large enough sum, it was put aside for private sale.

PROFESSION OF A RELIGIOUS AT THE CONVENT OF THE VISITATION IN BROOKLYN.—In the morning of the 12th of December Miss Winne of New York, in religion Sister Mary Aloysius made her solemn profession in the Visitation Convent, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rt. Lev. Dr. Loughlin, Bishop of Brooklyn, assisted by Rev. Messrs. La Font and Turner.

THE ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.—A general meeting of this Society was held in the Cathedral on the evening of the Feast of the Immaculate Conception. The attendance was large and the proceedings more than usually interesting. A retreat of three days for the members was given at the church of St. Francis Xavier, and on the morning of the meeting they all received Holy Communion.

☞ The Very Rev. Dr. CAHILL will deliver Four Lectures on ASTRONOMY in the Academy of Music, New York, during the first week in next January.

The evenings will be TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th.

A Rural Home.

BY JOHN CLARE.

"Beside a runnel build my shed
With stubbles cover'd o'er;
Let broad oaks o'er its chimney spread,
And grass-plats grace the door.

The door may open with a string,
So that it close tight;
And locks would be a wanted thing,
To keep out thieves at night.

A little garden, not too fine,
Enclose with painted pales;
And woodbines, round the cot to twine,
Pin to the wall with nails.

Let hazels grow, and spindling sedge,
Bend bowering overhead;
Dig old man's beard from woodland hedge,
To twine a Summer shade.

Beside the threshold sods provide,
And build a Summer seat;
Plant sweet-briar bushes by its side,
And flowers that blossom sweet.

I love the sparrow's ways to watch
Upon the cottar's sheds,
So here and there pull out the thatch,
That they may hide their heads.

And as the sweeping swallows stop
Their flights along the green,
Leave holes within the chimney-top,
To paste their nest between.

Stick shelves and cutboards round the hut,
In all the holes and nooks;
Nor in the corner fail to put
A cupboard for the books.

Along the floor some sand I'll sift,
To make it fit to live in;
And then I'll thank ye for the gift,
As something worth the giving."

A TALE OF OVER TWO THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

FROM HERODOTUS.

Once on a time there sat on the throne of Egypt a prince named Rhemphis, or Rampsinitis—it is no great consequence which; he was an aged, gentlemanly sort of person, very fond of amassing riches; a propensity he had so unremittingly endeavored to gratify during his whole career, that he had become ultimately one of the wealthiest monarchs that ever swayed the Egyptian sceptre. But was he happy after he had arrived at this consummation of his wishes! Not exactly so; and on this rests our present story, the facts of which are faithfully taken from the Greek historian Herodotus, though we claim and use the privilege of relating them in our own humble way.

Rhemphis, then, had accumulated great treasures of gold, and silver, and precious jewels. It was perfectly delightful to the old king to look upon them, but the fear of losing them came in the way to mar his enjoyment. The monarch distrusted his servants and everybody about him, naturally enough supposing that every one regarded such objects with eyes as covetous as his own. This idea became the torment of the king's life. What was to be done? To do him justice, Rhemphis was not cruel or tyrannical, and although particular persons among his dependents might be the chief objects of his uneasy suspicion, he never once thought of the plan of inviting them to a banquet and letting loose executioners upon them in their hour of unguarded relaxation, which was the plan adopted by a certain successor of his some two or three thousand years afterwards, in order to get rid of four or five hundred servants (usually called Mamelukes) who had become objects of jealousy and dislike to their master. Rhemphis never took such a scheme as this into his head. The plan that he did fall upon was the simple one of building a secure place for the reception of the gold which he was afraid of losing. With this view he called an architect, or rather several architects, before him, to consult about the stone strong-box he had resolved to build. We say *several* architects, because there is strong reason to believe that the job was executed by contract. The builder to whom the employment fell executed it at least in a way and manner very different from the employer's wishes, which renders the presumption of its being a contract very strong. The new treasury was erected close to the side of the palace walls, and had no opening whatever, excepting one to the private apartments of Rhemphis, in the interior of the royal building. Nothing but a blind blank stone wall, of most sufficient strength, was presented to gazers from the outside, and as to the door leading to and from the palace, the king took excellent good care both that the keys of it should never for a moment leave his own royal girdle, and that its strength should be such as to render access without these lock-pickers impossible.

Rhemphis was absolutely happy, or at least wonderfully merry, when once he hap got this strong-box fairly made and his treasures deposited in it. Every day after dinner, to the great astonishment and also to the satisfaction of his only daughter—a creature young and beautiful as the dawn—he would make an attempt to carol an emphatic ditty, which, being translated from the Coptic, approached very nearly in signification to our own "Begone, dull care!" But this state of complacency did not continue long. On one of his solitary visits to his strong-box, it struck the king that things were not as he had left them at his previous visit. He missed some portion of his golden hoards; but the total amount was so immense that he could not be certain of the fact until he had made a mark and examined a second time. His suspicions were confirmed; his gold had been pilfered, and that in no small quantities! From that hour, as may be supposed, the king's comfort was utterly destroyed, and the more so because he could not form the slightest conception of the authors of the robbery or the manner in which it had been effected. The lock and seals—for he was in the habit of using the additional precaution of sealing up the door—were apparently untouched. It was next to impossible that any person could have entered by the door, and as Rhemphis held up his lamp and looked around the dead walls, he thought it equally out of the question to suppose any one could pass through *them*. Nevertheless, on succeeding visits, the monarch perceived the diminution of his gold still to continue. Never was old gentleman so puzzled, so distracted. How could the thief get in, and who could the thief be? All that Rhemphis could determine on the matter was, that the pilferer must be one of his own servants; and having arrived at this conclusion, the next question was, how to catch him? To place guards around the place would have been ridiculous, as the unknown plunderer would thereby have been deliberately warned of his danger. At length Rhemphis resolved to place traps *inside* of the treasure house and around the vases containing the precious hoards. The king's confidential artificer got the traps made accordingly, and they were with all possible speed set in the requisite situation. But before we tell the issue, we must introduce the thief, or rather the thieves, to the reader.

The job of building the strong box, it has been hinted, was in all probability done by contract. This is to be hoped, at least, seeing that poor payment would furnish some little apology for the conduct of the builder. That personage so disposed one of the large stones of the wall on the outside, that it could be easily removed by two or even one man of ordinary strength, and a ready access thus opened to the treasures within. The architect never made use, personally, of this avenue to wealth; but he fell ill soon after the completion of the building, and being more anxious about the monetary condition of his wife and his two sons than about the preservation of their honesty, he told the two youths of the manner in which he had provided for their future prosperity by the artifice of the hole in the wall. Not long after their father's death the sons went to the spot, crept into the treasury, and carried away enough to supply their wants for the time being. When their necessities called upon them, they went back again and again. But in the mean time the traps were set, and on one of their visits the elder of the brothers was caught therein! He comprehended his situation instantly, and being a bold, determined fellow, called upon the younger to kill him instantly. "It is the only means," exclaimed he, "to save our mother and yourself. If when found here I am known, the whole affair will be detected, and all of us will perish at once. Therefore, since I cannot escape, and must die, cut off my head, brother, and carry it away. It will be impossible for them *then* to know me." The younger was most reluctant to obey the other's desire; but at length, with a sad heart, he did as he was requested. He then lifted his brother's head, crept out and replaced the stone, and ran home to his mother.

By daylight Rhemphis was in his treasury to discover the result of his scheme, and never, perhaps, was king or common man so surprised as when he found the headless body of a man in the trap, while at the same time no possible mode of egress or ingress was yet to be seen. The affair was ten times more mysterious than ever. Rhemphis, however, formed some hope of unraveling it by means of the corpse. This he ordered to be exposed near the spot, while at the same time he placed a band of soldiers near by, with orders to seize any one who should express sorrow at the sight. This "weak invention" never would have brought the truth to light, as the surviving thief was too wise to take any notice of the matter; but his mother compelled him to interfere. The old lady was exasperated at the treatment of her lost son's body, and plainly told the survivor that if he did not fall on some means of bringing it away, she would go and tell the whole to the king. In vain did the youth endeavor to excuse himself; the mother knew his inventive genius and was obstinate. Finding this to be the case, the son bethought himself of a plan to effect her wish. Loading some asses with skins of wine, he drove them in the evening close to the spot where the soldiers were stationed, and then secretly drew out the pegs from two or three of the skins. "Oh, my wine! my beautiful wine! From Mareotis every drop of it!" he began to howl in such a manner as speedily to bring the soldiers to his side. Instead of helping him, however, to replace the pegs, they began to drink freely from the gushing skins, as he had expected. He affected at first to be angry, but when they only laughed and made game of him, he seemed to become pacified and to admire their drollery. Nay, in token of that admiration he gave them a skin of wine and helped to drink it, appearing enchanted with their merriment. The issue was, that every man became intoxicated, and in time fell asleep. The youth allowed the night to come on, and then took down his brother's body, which he put into a sack provided for it, and laid on the back of one of his asses. Being a fellow of irrepressible drollery, he could not help leaving the soldiers, and the king also, a parting token of his derision by cutting off a portion of the whisker on the right cheek of each of the men.

When Rhemphis heard of this he was, you may be sure, in a dreadful passion, though his admiration of the thief's ingenuity and boldness was almost equal to his anger. The old king could do nothing after these events but think and dream of that same thief. When his daughter asked him at dinner what he would like best to have, "the thief," was the usual reply. In fact, he grew a sort of monomaniac upen this subject; and had he not been the ruler of millions, would assuredly have been heartily beaten, twenty times over, seeing that he got into such a species of dotage on this subject as at last to ask everybody about him, not excepting even his prime minister, "Are you *the* thief—*my* thief?" At length he fell upon a strange plan to discover the cause of all his troubles. He commanded his beautiful daughter to receive the addresses of any man, on condition that he would tell her the most artful as well as wicked thing he ever did.—Rhemphis conjectured that either the hope of marrying the princess, or the sheer audacity that seemed to distinguish him, would bring forward the rogue; and he was not disappointed. The young thief came forward at once; but, guessing at the king's plan, he provided himself accordingly. He went on his courting expedition to the princess and remained with her till it was dark, when, according to the plan, the young lady put the question to him. The youth replied unhesitatingly, "The most wicked thing I ever did was to cut off the head of my brother, who was caught in a trap in the king's treasury; and the most artful thing I ever did, was to make the king's guards drunk and carry off my brother's body." As soon as this answer was given the princess, as had been arranged, seized the youth's arm and gave the alarm that he might be apprehended. But what was her astonishment and terror when the arm she grasped came away from the body and remained alone in her possession, while the thief quietly glided off and made his escape. On lights being brought the princess found that she had a dead man's arm in her grasp!

Rhemphis was now in perfect despair. This extraordinary thief was too much even for a king to contend with. The daughter could not explain the circumstance of the arm, as the thief had appeared to her a most agreeable youth, with arms like those of other mortals. Fairly baffled, Rhemphis now proclaimed that if the wonderful thief would come forward, he should not only be pardoned, but rewarded handsomely. The young trickster trusted the royal word, and immediately presented himself before the king, to whom he candidly explained the whole secret of the moveable stone in the wall. "But the arm—the dead arm?" said the monarch. The youth smiled and replied that, guessing the princess would have orders to seize him after his confession, he had brought the arm with him under his cloak for the purpose, having taken it from the body of a person recently dead. The old king was delighted with the manners and address of the young thief. In fact, "he looked upon him (says Herodotus) as the cleverest of human beings," and gave him his daughter in marriage—an arrangement to which the young princess is not recorded as having offered any objections.

Thus happily ends the history of one of the most famous thieves of antiquity; an ending very different, indeed, from what similar practices would have entailed on the doer in these our unromantic days.

A REASONING FOX.—A certain Jagare, who was one morning keeping watch in the forest, observed a fox cautiously making his approach towards the stump of an old tree. When sufficiently near, he took a high and determined jump to the top of it, and after looking around awhile, hopped to the ground again. After Reynard had repeated this knightly exercise several times he went his way; but presently he returned to the spot bearing a pretty large and heavy piece of dry oak in his mouth; and thus burdened, and as it would seem for the purpose of testing his vaulting powers, he renewed his leaps on to the stump. After a time, however, and when he found that, weighted as he was, he could make the ascent with facility, he desisted from further efforts, dropped the piece of wood from his mouth, and coiling himself upon the top of the stump, remained motionless as if dead. At the approach of evening an old sow and her progeny, five or six in number, issued from a neighboring thicket, and pursuing their usual track, passed near to the stump in question. Two of her sucklings followed behind the rest, and just as they neared his ambush, Michel, with the rapidity of thought, darted down from his perch upon one of them, and in the twinkling of an eye bore it in triumph on to the fastness he had so providently prepared beforehand. Confounded at the shrieks of her offspring, the old sow returned in fury to the spot, and until late in the night made repeated desperate attempts to storm the murderer's stronghold; but the fox took the matter very coolly, and devoured the pig under the very nose of its mother; which, at length with the greatest reluctance, and without being able to revenge herself on her crafty adversary, was forced to beat a retreat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Popular Mistake in Natural History.—There are few facts in natural history so universally known as the remarkable peculiarity which renders the chameleon so famous; and the researches of naturalists have long been directed towards the elucidation of the phenomenon. The chameleon is indeed not the only animal that is subject to a change of hue. The seasonal variations of color exhibited by many of the feathered tribes, are sufficiently remarkable to have attracted general attention, as well as to have misled systematic naturalists; and the Alpine hare, whose summer dress is of a tawny gray color, which is replaced in winter by a fur of snowy whiteness, is perhaps a more familiar as well as a more striking example, to which many more might be added: in fact, the human species is not entirely free from the mutation, for the whitening of raven locks at a certain age is a great and alarming fact. But the change of color in the chameleon differs essentially from all the other instances known—in birds and quadrupeds, the change of their dress is of periodical occurrence, and is well known to be a special provision for the regulation of temperature by means of the radiation or absorption of caloric. In the case of the chameleon, on the other hand, the changes are of a sudden and fitful character, and do not appear to be in any way connected with temperature, although they, no doubt, have importance in the economy of the animal. The popular opinion has long been, that the purpose of this singular faculty is to enable the chamelion to accommodate its appearance to that of surrounding objects; but the investigations of naturalists do not favor this idea, or rather, they seem to negative it. Van der Hoven has devoted an illustrated work to the subject; and more recently, Mr. H. N. Turner, Jr., in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society, and in the Annals and Magazine of Natural History, has detailed his personal observations on the varieties of tint presented by a specimen of the chameleon which lived for some time in his possession. The general tints of this individual varied between different shades of brown, olive, yellow, and light green—the last named being the least observed, and the yellow being the tint usually assumed when the animal was hidden from the light. When brought for inspection at night into the influence of lamplight, it appeared at first almost white, but soon began to darken, the side next the light changing rather sooner than the other, although all the changes in the color of the animal are gradual. In the daytime, the color is generally brown, sometimes of a uniform dull olive, and sometimes of a light drab color. The ventral series of prominent scales remains constantly white, and certain markings on the body do not participate in the general changes of color.

The box in which Mr. Turner's chameleon was kept was of deal, with a glass at the top, and a piece of flannel laid at the bottom, a small branching stick being introduced by way of perch. He introduced at various times pieces of colored paper, covering the bottom of the box, of blue, yellow and scarlet, but without the slightest change in the appearance of the animal. Considering that these primary colors were not such as it would be likely to be placed in contact with in a state of nature, he next tried a piece of green calico, but equally without result. The animal went through all its usual changes without their being in any way modified by the colors placed underneath it. The general tints approximate, as may readily be observed, to those of the branches of trees, just as those of most animals do to the places in which they dwell; but Mr. Turner did not observe the faculty of changing called into play with any apparent object. It is only when the light is removed that the animal assumes a color which absorbs but little of it.

Thus the popular notion that the chameleon takes the hue at pleasure of the objects near it—a notion cherished by us all from infancy, recited in every little "book about animals," and constantly used by the poet among his choicest illustrations—is now shown to be erroneous. We look to the same science which has destroyed our illusion, to replace it with the true explanation of the phenomenon; and we hope we shall not long have to look in vain.

Errors there is no Rectifying.—Men are tenacious of error. There is an obstinate vitality in all clear definite mistakes; they grow with rapidity, propagate with profusion, like all noxious things, and are destroyed in one place only to spring up in another. To the philosopher there is something exasperating in this, to the satirist there is an object for his shafts. Once fling forth a bold and definite absurdity, it will make the hollows ring with echoes, and these echoes will reverberate for centuries. Say that a scientific hypothesis "leads to atheism," and atheistic it will be, beyond power of rectification. Say that Locke admits no other source of knowledge than the senses, and all over Europe men with Locke in their hands will echo the absurdity. How incessantly do we hear attributed to Bacon the aphorism, "Knowledge is power." No such phrase ever escaped him; but Bulwer, who first called attention to the fact, has written in vain to rectify the general error. In like manner, we hear attributed to Coleridge sayings which that archplagiarist appropriated from the Germans, and attributed, too, by men who have read them in the original. As long as history is written, men will believe that Wellington exclaimed: "Up, Guards, and at them!" and that the Imperial Guard declared *la garde meurt et ne se rend pas.* Among the current quotations, there is one both in England and in France which is constantly attributed to Buffon—namely, *le style c'est l'homme*—the style is the man. He said nothing of the kind; it would have been an absurdity had he said it. What he really said was this: *le style est de l'homme*—a very different thing, indicating that style is all which can be considered as personal property in literature. The phrase occurs in his *Discours de reception a l'Academie.* In that Discourse, speaking of style as alone capable of giving a work a chance of duration, he distinguishes it from the contents of a work which must get pushed aside by fresh discoveries, he adds, *ces choses sont hors de l'homme; le style est de l'homme meme*—these things are independent of the writer, but style is his own peculiar contribution. Will this rectification be of any use? Of none. Multiply it thousandfold, destroy the weed in every spot you meet with it, and before you have gone three yards it will reappear. *Magna est Stupiditas et prevalebit!*

Extraordinary Adventures of William Rinkle.—In the London papers many years ago appeared a report respecting an application made by one William Rinkle to a metropolitan magistrate for advice and assistance under very extraordinary circumstances—so extraordinary, that the case appears to merit a more durable chronicling than that of newspapers:

"Rinkle stated that in the month of March, 1832, he sailed from the port of London in a South Sea whaler, belonging to a very respectable firm in Rotherhithe. The ship had been at sea about fourteen months, when the crew were fortunate enough to meet with two whales. After the whales had been killed all hands were busily employed in securing the blubber, when an accident happened to him of a very serious nature. The spade he was using slipped, and cut one one of his feet very severely. One main artery was severed, and he bled so profusely that he was obliged to leave off work. He was conveyed below, and the captain and mate soon afterwards came to him, and accused him of cutting himself to escape his share of the labor. He indignantly repelled the accusation, and displayed his foot, which was in such a state that he could not stand. Some words arose, and the mate gave him a severe blow on the head, which stunned him. On recovering his senses, he was conveyed to the after-hatchway, where he was confined as a close prisoner for two months, and was fed on a scanty allowance of bread and water. During this period he suffered the most dreadful torture from the wound in his foot, owing to improper treatment and neglect. A lock-jaw ensued, and it was necessary to force open his mouth with an iron spoon to enable him to swallow food sufficient to sustain life; indeed, on one occasion it was requisite to cut the lower lip to accomplish this object. (The man exhibited his lip, on which a large scar was distictly visible.) After he had in some degree recovered the captain directed that he should beg his pardon before all the ship's company. He declined doing so, and the captain immediately gave orders for him to be put on shore on an island near the Japanese dominions, from which they were not far distant. Accordingly signs were made to the natives, who were watching the vessel from the shore, and a great number of them speedily came alongside in canoes, but they all refused to have anything to do with putting him on shore, and threats and persuasions were alike ineffectual. At length the captain gave directions to the cooper to knock off the iron hoops from some casks, and bribed the natives of the island, called St. Andrew's, forming one of a numerous group, to receive him. In addition to the iron, spirits were liberally supplied to the natives, and while they were rolling about in a state of intoxication, the captain contrived to smuggle two of the poor wretches on board the vessel, with whom he sailed. When complainant was put on shore the natives all surrounded him, and seemed lost in wonder as they examined his dress and the color of his skin, as they had never seen a white man on the island before. He was stripped of his clothes, which the natives tore into numberless pieces, and divided amongst themselves, and afterwards exercised their agility by dancing in a very grotesque manner around him. Rinkle remained on this island nine months, and, upon the whole, lived pretty well among the savages. Their principal food was cocoa-nuts and fish. On two or three occasions the natives suffered much from a scarcity of food. They were not cannibals, but, thinking he might have a taste for human flesh, they once offered him a portion of a woman and child who had died suddenly. He refused the proffered food with disgust, and made the natives to understand that white men never ate human flesh. They appeared much surprised at this, and asked why the captain of the big canoe should take away two of their countrymen. He had been on this island about nine months or moons, when one day he perceived a ship in the offing, and made signals of distress, which to his great joy were perceived, and the ship hove to. A boat was sent ashore to receive him, but the natives endeavored to prevent him leaving the island. He, however, managed to swim to the boat amidst a shower of arrows, and was safely taken up by the crew. The vessel turned out to be the Clementina, a schooner, bound to Batavia. The captain was a Frenchman, but the rest of the crew were Malays. During the voyage the Malay crew murdered the captain and mate, and seemed inclined to murder him. but they changed their minds, and put him ashore on Ascension Island, where he found five Europeans. Shortly afterwards a launch or boat which had been dropped from an American ship drifted on shore. In this frail bark they went out to sea, and after suffering very great privation, and being buffeted about for four months they reached the Sandwich Islands. They were taken on board the Mable schooner, and afterwards transferred on board Her Majesty's sloop-of-war Imogene, in which they reached England. He had been away for seven years, and had endured very great privations and sufferings. His friends had long since thought him dead, and great was their surprise and joy when he presented himself amongst them."

A respectable person gave testimony to the credit-worthiness of this strange history, and some steps were ordered by the magistrate to be taken for the redress of the very great hardships suffered by Rinkle.

Instinct of the Hare.—An old hare, when hunted by a common hound, seems to regulate her flight from the first according to the speed of her pursuer. She knows from experience that a very rapid flight would be less certain of carrying her out of the reach of danger than a more deliberate one, and hence she carefully expends her strength. She seems to have observed that in grounds where there are many young shrubs, the contact of her whole body leaves behind a stronger scent. She, therefore, avoids all thickets, and keeps as much as possible on beaten roads; but when pursued by greyhounds she runs from them as fast as she is able, and seeks for shelter in woods and thickets. Knowing that terriers, even though they do not see her, can follow her track, she often practises a stratagem to deceive them. When she has run for a considerable time in a straight line, she returns a short distance on the road she has come, in order to render the scent very strong on this space of ground; she then makes several long leaps, in a side direction, and thereby renders it difficult to recover the scent. By this means the hounds are put at fault, and the hare enabled to get a considerable way ahead, and thus she frequently makes her escape.

FACETIÆ.

Things Two Hundred Years Hence.—*Scene*—Library in the house of an elderly gentleman somewhere in Australia. Old gent telegraphs to the kitchen, and waiter ascends in a balloon—*Old Gent:* John, fly over to Calcutta, and tell Mr. Johnson that I shall be happy to have him sup with me. Never mind your coat now, Go. John leaves, and at the end of five minutes returns. *John;* Mr. Johnson says he will come; he has got to go to St. Petersburgh for a moment, and then he will be here. *Old Gent:* Very well, John. Now start the machine for setting the table, and telegraph to my wife's room, and tell her that Mr. Johnson is coming, then brush up my balloon, for I have an engagement in London at 12 o'clock. John flies to execute his orders, and the old gentleman runs over to the West Indies to buy a fresh orange.

Arithmetical Puzzle.—If four dogs, with sixteen legs, can catch twenty-nine rabbits, with eighty-seven legs, in forty-four minutes, how many legs must the same rabbits have to get away from eight dogs with thirty-two legs, in seventeen minutes and a-half?

A Thought that Struck Us on the Leg on the Boulevards.—"By Jove, French women were fair enough before; but now, ever since this abominable crinoline came in they are not even *passable!*" [Punch.

A Warm Tenement.—"Is this house a warm one?" asked a man in search of a tenement of a landlord. "It ought to be—the painter gave it two coats recently," was the response.

A young member of the bar thought he would adopt a motto for himself, and, after much reflection, wrote in large letters and posted up against the wall the following: "*Suum Cuique,*" which may be translated, "Let every one have his own." A country client coming in expressed himself much gratified with the maxim, but added, "You don't spell it right." "Indeed! then how ought it to be spelt?" The visitor replied, "Sue 'em quick."

A grey hair was espied among the raven locks of a fair friend of ours a few days ago. "Oh, pray pull it out," she exclaimed. "If I pull it out ten will come to the funeral," replied the lady who had made the unwelcome discovery. "Pluck it out, nevertheless," said the dark-haired damsel, "it is no sort of consequence how many come to the funeral provided they all come in *black.*"

From some cause or other, weddings are very bad for the eyes. After the knot is tied, and the bridal party have breakfasted, the bridesmaid, and two aunts, and a mother, rush into the bedroom and have a "good cry" for hours together. Why a poor fellow's promise to pay a young woman's board and lodging should operate thus on the "finer feelings of our nature," puzzles us to divine.

A late celebrated judge, who stooped very much when walking, had a stone thrown at him one day, which fortunately passed over him without hitting him. Turning to his friend, he remarked, "Had I been an upright judge, that might have caused my death!"

Hearing a physician remark that a small blow will break the nose, a rustic exclaimed, "Well, I donno about that. I've blowed my nose a great many times, and I've never broke it yet."

A beggar boy made application to a farmer's wife in Scotland for relief, and was refused on the ground that she "she had no copper;" to which the urchin very accommodatingly replied, "I take siller, mem."

A periodical was started not long ago, the first number of which contained a letter from a correspondent, who signed himself "A Constant Reader."

A Yankee in Iowa has just taught ducks to swim in hot water, and with such success that they lay boiled eggs. Who says this is not an age of improvement?

An individual was arrested the other day while endeavoring to pick a gentleman's pocket. He said he wasn't used to the business, and was just trying to *get his hand in.*

To spin and weave, to knit and sew, was our grandmaes' employment; but now to dress and catch a beau, our girls they call enjoyment.

"Tommy, my son, what is longitude?" "A clothes' line, papa." "Prove it, my son." "Because it stretches from pole to pole."

"Whose son are you, my little boy?" "I ain't nobody's son; I'm Mr. Thompson's nephew, Sir."

"Up to snuff" is now rendered, "Elevated to an equal capacity with the titillating particles of a tobacco plant."

The lady whose dress was too dirty to wear, and not dirty enough to be washed, had a matter of serious import to decide.

"Massa," said Sambo, "one of your oxen is dead; 'toder too. 'Fraid to tell you of boff at once, for fear you couldn't bore it."

If 112 pounds make one hundred weight, how many will make your wife wait.

What tree represents a person who persists in incurring debts? Willow—(will-owe.)

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC.

THE WORK FOR CATHOLICS.—According to recent estimates, there are in the United States 3,177,140 Catholic souls to be saved. The editor of the Metropolitan Almanac believes that this estimate falls short of the real number; but at any rate, there are over three millions of Catholics in the Republic. Each one of these has a mind to be instructed, passions to be subdued, thoughts to be regulated, besides the other and grosser needs of humanity.—Among all these there are 49 Bishops, or a Bishop for every 64,000, round numbers; 2,235 Priests, or a Priest for every 1,400.—These three millions are made up of almost countless nationalities, and lie loose about over a vast half hemisphere. The Bishops and Priests have enough to do in baptizing, marrying, confirming, giving Holy Communion, furnishing Mass on Sundays and holidays, hearing confessions, anointing, and in the instructions which the receiving of the Sacraments requires. To be sure, if all men, women and children would attend properly to the reception of the Sacraments, the work would be done. But unfortunately, among these three millions there is not a soul which does not, from time to time, need counsel in doubt, light in ignorance, reproof in error, encouragement in well doing—not one for which charity may not feel and zeal work. So in the great mass of the Catholic population there is not a single good deed or example, not a single holy word that is not needed.—From the sermon or book that moves millions, to the little flower gathered for THE VIRGIN'S ALTAR, all are necessary to the edifying of the Body of Christ.

Hence we love to see Catholic schools and catechism classes, no matter how poor and imperfectly conducted, thinking not so much of what they fail to do, as of what they do. We hail with joy each new Catholic book, though roughly written, if it be full of Catholic thought.

From this point of view we think highly of the Catholic Press. Of course we editors cannot, as such, administer the Sacraments or guide the Church. But we can reach many a spiritual want and apply to it its remedy by laboring humbly in our vocation. We can refute many a calumny, remove many a doubt, banish many an evil thought by one little effort of brain and movement of pen. And each of these efforts counts in the great aggregate of work to be done by Catholics.

Of the twenty-three German, French and English Catholic periodicals published in the United States, each is doing something for the good of our 3,000,000 souls. Some, it may be, are in a higher, some in a lower sphere, but all are good. The light that shines in the valley is as much needed as what gilds the mountain top. The legends of MARY have their place as well as the articles on Infallibility. The harvest is great, the laborers are few and must work together, or it will not be gathered. [Cincinnati Cath. Telegraph.

AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY AT READING, PA.—SIX YOUNG LADIES TAKING THE WHITE VEIL.—An unusual stir was visible among the quiet people of Reading on Thursday, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception. The occasion was the reception of six young ladies into the Order of the Immaculate Heart of Mary.—From an early hour the church was densely crowded by those anxious to witness the solemn ceremony. There was also a large number of strangers present, who watched with profound interest the progress of the touching sacrifice. The church was tastefully decorated with flowers, which diffused a sweet fragrance through the sacred edifice, and innumerable lights gleamed and twinkled in the sanctuary and around the altars.

A little before 11 o'clock the young ladies, accompanied by the Mother Superior, several of the professed Sisters and a number of little girls, dressed in white and carrying wreaths of flowers, entered the church in solemn procession and proceeded to take the places prepared for them in the sanctuary.

The persons in the sanctuary were, Right Rev. Bishop Neumann, Very Rev. C. J. H. Carter, of the Church of the Assumption; Very Rev. Dr. O'Hara, President of St. Charles's Seminary; Rev. H. Monahan, of St. Joseph's College, Silver Lake; Rev. Mr. Kunzer, pastor of the Church at Reading, and two students from the Diocesan Seminary. The Mass was sung by Father Kunzer, Rev. H. Monahan acting as deacon, and Rev. J. Monahan as subdeacon.

The Mass being over, Rev. Dr. O'Hara ascended the pulpit and read from the 14th Psalm the following passage:

"Lord, who shall dwell in thy tabernacle? or who shall dwell in thy holy hill?

"He that walketh without blemish and worketh justice.

"He that speaketh truth in his heart, who hath not used deceit in his tongue, nor hath done evil to his neighbor; nor taken up a reproach against his neighbors."

After alluding to the large audience before him, and the great pleasure he enjoyed in witnessing such a deep interest manifested by those present in the solemn ceremony about to take place, he said it was a beautiful sight to behold these young ladies surrounding the altar. As yet they are arrayed in all the vanity of the world, but soon these attractive insignia of folly and fashion shall disappear, and assuming in its stead the holy garb of religion, they will retire forever from a world false and deceitful. They are about to imitate the example of the Blessed Virgin, who at an early age abandoned home and its endearments that she might draw nearer to God. These young persons wish also to draw nearer to God—to seclude themselves from the influence and attractions of the world—to follow the footsteps of their Divine Master up the heights of Calvary, that, with their hearts and souls, they may be constantly near Him. They are about to give themselves to God in the most perfect and unreserved manner.—They wish to sacrifice themselves to Him, and as far as their calling will permit, exert themselves in behalf of their fellow beings. The world cannot appreciate devotion like this; it cannot conceive how a young maiden, reared in a happy home, surrounded with all the comforts of affluence, the love of fond parents, the esteem of friends and acquaintances, and the joyous hopefulness of youth, should abandon all this for a life of self-denial and devotion to our Blessed Saviour. No! my brethren, the world is filled with vanity—understanding not the purity and sincerity of a life passed at the foot of the Cross—ever sneering and scoffing at scenes such as this. The most noble and generous sacrifice that a creature can make to the Creator is made here to-day. It is an act portraying complete mastery over self, and yet the world condemns it—condemns their retirement from home and society—censures the spirit that prompts the course and invites to the sacrifice.

Why this opposition to those who wish to walk in the footsteps of her who was beloved of God above all others? Are there no sacrifices, no self-denials, no breaking asunder of cherished friendships in the world? O yes! it is an occurrence of every day life. It is done for a multitude of causes, for interest or for glory. Fathers and sons separate from those they love, and make virtually a sacrifice of ties as great, though not as meritorious before heaven, as these young ladies. The young man just in the morn of life tears himself away from a dear widowed mother—the being whose love, like a guardian angel's, watched over his early years, preserving him from a thousand dangers, bids adieu to home and toils on during long and weary years, in foreign lands, beneath burning suns—and all for a worldly consideration. So, too, the brave soldier, who, at his country's call, breaks every tender tie which binds him to home—bears aloft the waving standard of his nation through scenes of blood, until victory or death announce his patriotism. You see, my brethren, that not only those who pass from a worldly to a religious life, but *all*, no matter what their station in life may be, make many sacrifices, practice many self-denials. It is true different motives actuate them, but in either case, sacrifices and self-denials must be made and practiced. Those embracing a religious life retire to the cloister, not to gain the perishable laurel of transitory fame, but that they may obtain the blessing and favor of Almighty God. To-day, my brethren, you witness a beautiful and touching scene; religion sanctifies and imparts to it a becoming pomp and splendor.

The young man leading his bride to the foot of the altar, leads her in the dress dictated by the vanity of the world. In such a costume do these young ladies appear at the altar rail, but for the last time. In one case, they pass from one state of life to another; in the other, the transition is from the world to God. That humble dress which they are about to assume is emblematic of the humility practiced by the Saviour; it will ever forcibly remind them of the rough and narrow way up which the saints walked to God.—Blessed, thrice blessed are they who practice this holy virtue of voluntary poverty, "for theirs is the kingdom of heaven."

They are now about to pass through the probationary ordeal; this period is allotted to test their willingness and fitness for the final assumption of the vows of their order. As yet it is a matter of choice—of experiment. Before they assume the final responsibilities of their positions, they must pass through penance. The humble dress of their order is fittingly emblematic of its vows. The veil typifies their concealment from the prospect of things worldly, that they may more unreservedly place their hearts at God's disposal.

This is a happy day for you, my friends, but in an eminent degree for these young persons who are on the eve of consummating the most tender and affectionate union with their Divine Master.

Let me congratulate you, my brethren, on this occasion, and in an especial manner your worthy pastor, who has ever manifested that zeal and devotion for the interest of religion worthy the priest of the living God.

The above is but a brief and meagre outline of the reverend gentleman's admirable discourse. It was listened to with the closest attention by the large audience. The sermon over, the ceremony of blessing the habit about to be assumed by the postulants, was performed by the Bishop. The six young ladies prostrated themselves at the foot of the altar in silent prayer. On rising, they read in a clear and distinct voice the proper formula on making application for the veil. The Bishop interrogated them as to their willingness to accept the position, and proceeded to clip a lock of hair from the forehead of each. This ceremony over, the young ladies retired to the sacristy, where, assisted by some of the Sisters, they divested themselves of the much admired and costly dresses, and vested in the plain blue habit of the order, re appeared after a short interval.

A white veil fastened around the brows and hanging over the shoulders, a white cape of muslin, and slippers of a homely pattern—these few articles constituted now their earthly possessions. The good Bishop then gave them, individually, his blessing, and placed again on their heads the crowns of flowers which had been removed at the beginning of the ceremony.

The following are the names of the young ladies, together with those assumed on entering the order: Miss Mary Reel, Sister Mary Regina; Miss Rebecca McElhone, Sister Mary Cecilia; Miss Mary Marron, Sister Mary Benedicta; Miss Caroline Gilbert, Sister Mary John; Miss Catharine Moroney, Sister Mary Henrietta; Miss Frances Grant, of York, Pa., Sister Mary Elizabeth. The five first named are from Philadelphia.

[Philadelphia Herald and Visitor, 17th inst.

CONSECRATION OF A CHURCH IN CALIFORNIA.—The new brick church recently erected in Napa, was consecrated to the service of God on Sunday, Nov. 13, by the Most Rev. the Archbishop, assisted by the pastor, Rev. J. Deyart and Father Maginnis of this city. Father Maginnis preached the dedication sermon on the occasion. [San Francisco Monitor.

RECEPTION IN SAN FRANCISCO.—On Thursday morning, at the Convent of the Presentation, Powell street, Miss Frances Phelan—in religion, Sister Mary Theresa Joseph Calasanctius—received the white veil at the hands of the Most Rev. the Archbishop, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Cian. A most impressive and feeling sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rev. M. Kerrigan, who, in the most fervid language, impressed upon the novice the solemn nature of the life she had espoused. [San Francisco Monitor, Nov. 18.

SEMINARY OF ST. CHARLES BORROMEO.—It gives us great pleasure to announce that the collections for the Seminary this year will reach nearly $12,000. This is truly gratifying, and reflects great credit on the Catholics of the Diocese for their noble response to the call of our good Bishop. [Ibid.

ORDINATION.—Michael Collins, of the Order of St. Augustine, received from the Right Rev. Bishop of the Diocese, in the Cathedral Chapel, the four minor orders on Monday, the 12th inst.—Sub-Deaconship on Wednesday, Deaconship on Friday, and Priesthood on Saturday. [Ibid.

On Wednesday last a solemn Pontifical Mass of *requiem* was celebrated in the Cathedral for the repose of the soul of the Right Rev. Dr. Barry, the late Bishop of Savannah, who died in Paris on the 19th of November. At the request of the Most Rev. Archbishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Timon, Bishop of Buffalo, officiated at Mass. The sanctuary was filled by the Seminarians of St. Sulpice, who chanted the sacred office. Several of the parochial clergy of the city, personal friends of the deceased prelate, also attended. The Most Rev. Archbishop, at the conclusion of the Mass, made a short address in eulogy of the character and virtues of Dr. Barry, and then performed the solemn absolution prescribed by the Pontifical. [Baltimore Mirror, Dec. 17.

DIOCESE OF VINCENNES—ORDINATION.—On Saturday, Dec. 3, Feast of St. Francis Xavier, the Right Rev. Maurice St. Palais, Bishop of Vincennes, conferred the holy order of Subdeacon on the following gentlemen: Messrs. John B. Seepe, John Gillig, Andrew Michael, John M. Missi and Nicholas Melchoir.

On Wednesday, Dec. 7, the same received the holy order of Deacon; and on the following day, Feast of the Immaculate Conception, were raised to the sublime dignity of the Priesthood. On the same occasion another young gentleman, viz: Louis Guignen, whom the Right Rev. Bishop brought with him from Europe last summer as Deacon, was also invested with the sacerdotal character.

All the above mentioned gentlemen are destined for the Diocese of Vincennes, in which they will have an ample field for their pious zeal and pastoral labors, and in which it is hoped, by the Divine assistance, they will aid in extending the influences and promoting the interests of our holy religion.

[Pittsburgh Chronicle.

FOREIGN.

A letter from Turin in the Univers says: "The episcopal affairs of Lombardy give rise to difficulties; the Government continues to refuse the exequatur to the Bishops of Crema, Pavia, and Milan, and as relations no longer exist between Rome and Turin, no one knows what to do. The bishops remonstrate, and the chapters make applications, but there the matter rests. Switzerland, which is not unskilful in diplomacy, takes advantage of these circumstances to endeavor to regulate the separation of Ticino from the bishoprics of Como and Milan."

The Madrid journals of the 21st of November mention a fact not previously noticed—namely, that the Bishops, in their addresses to the Queen on the subject of the war, take occasion to speak to the Pope, and of the difficulties which beset him, in similar terms to those employed by the French prelates.

CATHOLIC AID TO THE MOORISH JEWS.—At the request of the Catholic Bishop of Gibraltar, a subscription had been opened among the crews of the French vessels in favor of the Moorish Jews, who, to the number of 3,000, were encamped without resources on the neutral ground near Gibraltar, and a considerable sum was collected.

NEW CATHOLIC SOCIETY IN AUSTRIA.—A Vienna correspondent of The London Telegraph writes 22d of November thus: "About a year ago some of the Vienna papers contained news of the formation, in this capital, of a so-called 'Congregation in honor of the Holy Virgin Mary." The objects of the society were mysterious, and its members, it was rumored, were bound by an oath of secresy. Once a week a meeting was held in the edifice of the Jesuit College; but to those of the leaders none but the most initiated amongst the fraternity had access. No one was admitted within the pale of the society save those who passed through a preliminary probation of two months. General curiosity was the more awakened respecting this strange brotherhood, as, although it could by no means be looked upon as an ordinary assembly for the purpose of united prayer, the police did not choose to exercise the slightest supervision over the proceeding.

"Notwithstanding the attention excited by the mystery attaching to this body, nothing very distinct about its objects transpired for more than a year after its formation. It is now for the first time that we have any intelligence upon the subject. What I have been able to gather I communicate in the following lines, as an interesting contribution to the knowledge of Catholicism.

On his return from Rome in the year 1858, Father Schrader, an eminent member of the Society of Jesus and Professor of Theology in the Vienna University, resolved upon forming a Holy Mary branch association amongst the students. The model he had in view was a similar society of long standing in the college in which he had been educated at Rome. From that time up to the present he has been able to gather round him about 300 persons, the great majority of whom belong to the highest rank. The society considers itself as a brotherhood affiliated to the Order of the Jesuits, and connected with it by the bonds of common consideration, or, as this office partakes of a priestly character, I ought rather to say, ordination."

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—On November 27th the pastoral address of the archbishops and bishops of Ireland, in reference to the Catholic University, was read in all the churches and chapels of the archdiocese of Dublin, and, in conformity with its injunctions, next Sunday will be appropriated to the collection of funds to sustain and perpetuate its establishment.

SEPARATE EDUCATION.—The Catholics in Bel-

fast have an extensive building in course of erection in Earl street, which they intend to devote for the purpose of a male and female school. The institution will be under the entire control of the Sisters of Mercy and the local Catholic priesthood.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Letter of Napoleon to Four English Merchants.

MR. LEVER OFFERS TO PURCHASE THE GREAT EASTERN.

&c. &c. &c.

Our news from Europe by the Vanderbilt, which left Southampton on the 7th inst., and arrived at New York on the 18th, is twelve days later. The following are its most important features:

IRELAND.

IRISH YEOMANRY AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.—The following return of the Yeomanry and Volunteer corps raised in Ireland in the year 1803, upon the reported intention of Napoleon I. to invade England, shows the spirit which animated the Irish nation on that occasion:—

Counties.	Cavalry.	Inf.	Counties.	Cavalry.	Inf.
Antrim	314	4,674	Limerick	588	1,244
Armagh	108	2,670	Londonderry	266	2,630
Carlow	142	1,008	Longford	102	680
Cavan	190	2,505	Louth	247	1,140
Clare	335	499	Mayo	120	1,140
Cork County	960	5,382	Meath	263	1,230
Cork City	360	1,190	Monaghan	170	1,800
Donegal	330	2,250	Queen's County	337	1,490
Down	285	4,589	Roscommon	265	511
Dublin County	443	4,647	Sligo	115	802
Dublin City	440	3,682	Tipperary	790	2,618
Fermanagh	188	2,050	Tyrone	274	5,372
Galway	427	1,413	Waterford	361	1,216
Kerry	148	556	Westmeath	139	1,022
Kildare	273	660	Wexford	571	2,252
Kilkenny	225	971	Wicklow	270	2,466
King's County	275	1,395			
Leitrim	180	950	Total	10,277	64,756

Artillery	nil.
Cavalry	10,277
Infantry	64,756
Captains	1,126
Subalterns	2,206
Sergeants	3,573
Drummers, &c	1,003
General total	82,941

—By which it will be seen that the following six counties returned the largest number of volunteers, viz., Tyrone, Antrim, Down, City of Dublin, County of Cork, and Fermanagh.

FALL IN THE VALUE OF LAND.—It is a singular fact, but still true, that the value of land in Tipperary has considerably receded of late, and there is no longer that keen competition observable which marked the sales of property in this county for a series of years in the Landed Estates Courts. The same remark applies to Waterford and Limerick, in which, notwithstanding its having been set up in moderate-sized lots, could not find, even at reduced prices, suitable bidders. On some late occasions properties put up in the court did not realize anything like the prices current a short time before; and not a few of the sales were adjourned, owing to the insufficiency of the biddings.

IMPORTANT POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Morning News announces "that the Government has decided upon making the Cove of Cork (Queen's Town) a port of call for the outward and homeward-bound Australian, Indian and American mails. The mails on arriving will not, as hitherto, be sent on to London for sorting, but will be sorted during the voyage, by officials on board, for all Irish and British Post-offices. The bags for outgoing mails will not be made up in Dublin, but will be forwarded directly to Cork, the Post-office staff and arrangements of which are to be very nearly quintupled. These arrangements are entirely owing to the success of the Galway line."

A preliminary prospectus has been issued of a company to be called the City of Dublin and Suburbs Tramway Company, having for its object the introduction of horse passenger railways, which have proved so advantageous and remunerative to the United States. It is proposed that the capital of the Dublin Company shall be £100,000, in £10 shares, to be paid as wanted; and to run five lines of four miles each, through the suburbs, centering in the business part of the city, and connecting the railways and quays.

PROPOSED LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN IRELAND AND FRANCE.—"It is said to be in contemplation," says The Moniteur du Calvados, "to establish a direct service of steamers between Ireland and France. An Irish company would, report goes, undertake the line. Some indecision is as yet felt between making Havre or Cherbourg the starting point, but as the latter is nearer to Ireland, it is thought to have a better chance of being selected.

ENGLAND.

Forty-five thousand five hundred riflemen had been enrolled in England on the 19th of November.

A special meeting of the shareholders of the Great Eastern Company had been convened for Thursday, the 15th inst., to receive a report from the directors. All questions of dispute between the company and the contractor are left for arbitration. It is stated that an offer has been made by Mr. Lever for the purchase of the ship of the most liberal character. The terms are said to be £60,000 down to form a working capital to complete the ship, to charter her for twelve months, pay the shareholders five per cent. in advance, and to have the option of purchasing the ship for £330,000, being the amount of the capital of the present company.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

A Madrid dispatch of the 4th of December says:

"The loss of the Moors in the attack on the 30th November was 500 killed and 1,500 wounded, but no prisoners. Since commencing operations against the Moors the Spaniards have had 88 killed, 644 wounded and 73 contused. General Zabala has made a reconnoissance against the Moorish camp at Tetuan.

The Nord, of Brussels, publishes the following paragraph:

We have a serious announcement to make on the subject of Spain. A letter from Paris informs us that England, persisting to the end in her opposition to the Spanish expedition to Morocco, has found a pretext for annoying the Cabinet at Madrid. She now claims from Spain, with a bitterness unworthy of a great nation, the payment for the warlike stores furnished at the period of the civil war in the Peninsula. The Spanish Government, calling to mind the affair of Greece, appears to have the intention of yielding, in order to take from England all pretence for acts of violence or for an intervention which the latter appears to seek. Bad reasons have never been wanting to England for getting up a quarrel, and, notwithstanding the desire of Spain to yield, there is reason to fear serious complications.

FRANCE.

The Paris Pays says that England has consented to take part in the Congress.

The Paris Patrie of the 5th says:

"We are assured that most of the European Powers have given in their adhesion to the Congress.

Eighty thousand pounds has been recovered from the Royal Charter.

The following is a translation of a letter, said to have been addressed by M. Mocquard, in the name of the Emperor of the French, to four merchants of Liverpool, who had written to Napoleon III, inquiring his intentions with reference to England:

PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, Nov. 20,

To Messrs. Shaw, Melloz, Irving and Blackwell, Merchants at Liverpool:

GENTLEMEN: You have addressed yourselves direct to the Emperor to know "*what were his intentions as regards England.*" Great fear or great confidence alone could explain this step.

On the one side, you are possessed by the imaginary trouble which appears to have seized your country with the rapidity of an epidemic; and on the other, you reckon on the loyalty of him from whom you desire a reply. It was, however, easy for you yourselves to give it, if you had calmly examined the true cause of your apprehensions; that cause you would have found only in all those rumors created among your fellow countrymen by the obstinate propagation of the most chimerical of alarms; because, until now, under whatever circumstances, there has not been a word or an act of the Emperor which could permit a doubt of his sentiments, and, consequently, of his intentions towards your country. His conduct, invariably the same, has not ceased for one moment to show him as a faithful and irreproachable ally.

That what he has been, he will (I declare it to you in his name) continue to be—witness again, to-day, the approaching community of perils to be shared at a great distance by your soldiers and ours.

Thus, henceforth, fully reassured, oppose an error too much spread. Great nations should appreciate, but not fear each other.

Receive, gentlemen, the expression of my distinguished sentiments.

The Secretary of the Emperor,
Chef du Cabinen,
MOCQUARD.

December 3, 12-20 P.M.

A Liverpool correspondent of The Manchester Guardian writes thus on the 4th instant: "Nothing definite transpired on Saturday relating to the correspondence between four gentlemen in Liverpool and the Emperor of the French. It is stated, however, that the letter in question was written by the four gentlemen while enjoying the pleasure of a "full board" one evening about a fortnight since. Nothing serious was dreamed of; the letter was posted but a reply was never anticipated. A copy was not even kept, and the whole matter was looked upon as a good joke. The conduct of the writers of the letter to the Emperor was met by a hearty denunciation by nearly all the local papers.

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

Thirty-Sixth Congress.

SENATE.

Harper's Ferry invasion and Helper's "Impending crisis" formed the staple of the week's work in the Senate. Some passages were read from that now famous book, calling upon the non-slaveholding whites of the South to forego all social or commercial connection with their slaveholding brethren. Mr. Brown read another extract in which it was confidently asserted that if their scheme for the abolition of slavery was acted upon, fifteen years would see its total extinction. This, Mr. Brown said, was at variance with the declaration of the Republican party, that they did not seek the abolition of slavery where it now existed. Mr. Wade did not wish to be considered as indorsing the book. Mr. Johnson desired to know if Arizona were colonized by free colored people would Mr. Trumbull be willing to admit them into the Union on an equality with the other States. Mr. Trumbull replied that he would not under existing circumstances, admit as a sovereign State a community of negroes or Indians. Mr. Clay in the course of his speech stated that Gov. Chase, of Ohio, declared that he never wished another negro to put his foot on Ohio soil, as their moral influence was degrading, and that it was not his love for the slave but his hatred for the slaveholder that urged him to seek their emancipation. He said that Northern men had denounced them as Vandals and robbers. Mr. Wilson thought there must be some mistake in attributing to Mr. Chase the remark that he hated slaveholders. Mr. Mallory gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill to increase the pay of the Navy. It is essentially the same as the one introduced last session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Long and excited speeches have been the order of the day in the House. Mr. Haskins defended himself as some length from the charges made against him in The Constitution, of corrupt complicity with the Republican party. Mr. Hickman followed in the same strain, he having been also implicated in the charges made against Mr. Haskins. Mr. Vallandigham claimed that the West had as good a right to a separate confederacy as either the North or the South, and warned the gentlemen from New England that they would stand alone without New York, New Jersey or Pennsylvania, and become a mere patch on the earth's surface. Mr. Clemens objected to so much talk and little work, and it was proposed that each day there should be a ballot until a speaker was elected. To attain this desirable end ten ballots have been cast, the result of which has been to give Mr. Sherman 111 votes.

HOUSEHOLD MARKETS.

Since our last weekly report quite a diminution has occurred in the retail trade at Washington market. In gathering our quotations yesterday the general sentiment of the market men was that business had been dull—very dull. But they felt encouraged at the approach of Christmas and New Year, and expect to make up deficiencies within the next two weeks. In the beef, mutton, veal and pork trade there has been no change in prices since our last report. Poultry is more plenty, and the prices materially decreased since our last quotations; this is owing to the immense supplies that come in about Christmas time to supply the increased demand. But purchasers should be careful what kind of stock they purchase. Farmers about this time fat up all their old stock, regardless of age, and send it to market; consequently, a great deal of uneatable poultry is offered for sale. In the game trade prices remain pretty firm, and there is not any noteworthy change in prices. Tame ducks are very scarce and are worth $2 per pair. In fish there is considerable change in prices, in consequence of the scarcity of that article. Butter remains about the same—choice qualities firm. There has been no change in the price of vegetables; potatoes are rather plenty, and poor qualities too much so. Oranges, which have been very scarce, are now more plenty, a cargo having arrived from Jamaica, W. I. Apples remain firm, with a tendency to advance by the next report.

We make the following quotations of the retail prices at Washington Market:—

BEEF—Sirloin Steaks, 14c.; Porterhouse Steak, 16c., Rump Steaks, 14c.; Chuck roast, 10c.; corned beef, 9@12c. ₩ lb.

MUTTON—Chops, 12c. ₩ lb.; hind quarters, 12c.; fore quarters 9c.; Lamb, 10@12c.

VEAL—Cutlets, 14@16c.; fore quarters, 9@10c.; hind quarters, 12c.

PORK—Fresh Pork, 11c.; salted Pork, 11c.; Hams, 13@14c.; Shoulders, 10@12c.; Sides, 10½@11c.; Jowls, 10c. ₩ lb.; Roasting Pigs, $1 25@$1 50 each.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Bologna Sausages, 16c. ₩ lb.; Beef Tongues, 75@80c. each; Lard, 10@12½c. ₩ lb.

BUTTER, EGGS, &c.—Orange County Butter, 30c. ₩ lb.; State, (prime,) 26c.; Western, 18c.@22c.; Cheese, 11@12c.; Eggs, eight and ten for 25c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Fowls, 9@10c. ₩ lb.; Broilers, 50c. ₩ pair; Turkeys, 16@12c. ₩ lb; Geese 12c. ₩ lb; stall fed Pigeons, $2 per dozen; Squabs, $2 25 per dozen; Teal Ducks, 72c. per pair; Red Head Ducks, $1@$1 25 per pair; Mallard Ducks, $1@$1 25 per pair; Canvass Back Ducks, $2@$2 25 per pair; Quails, $2@$2 25 per dozen; Flight Pigeons, $1 per dozen; Prairie Chickens, $1@$1 25 per pair; Guinea Fowl, 62c. per pair; Partridges, $1 ₩ pair; Squirrels, 9c.@12c. each; Rabbits, 37@50c. per pair; Venison, 12@14c. per lb; English Pheasants, $4 per dozen; Wood Duck, 50c.@75c per pair; Jersey Quail, $1 55@$1 75 per dozen; wild pigeons, 1¢ per dozen.

FISH.—Codfish, 8c. ₩ lb; Flounders, 8c.; Eels, 12@15c.; Blackfish, 8@10c. ₩ lb; Striped Bass, 17c.; Brook Trout, 37c.; Bluefish, 8c.; Salmon Trout, 12@15c.; Haddock, 8c.; Pickerel, 12c.; Black Bass, 10@12c.; Catfish, 8c.; Lobsters, 6c. ₩ lb; Oysters, $1@$2 50 ₩ 100; Frostfish, 8c. ₩ lb.

HONEY.—White Clover, 25c. ₩ lb; Buckwheat Honey, 14c.@18 ₩ lb; Honey in hives, 8c.@10c. ₩ lb; Strained, 8c.@10 ₩ lb.

VEGETABLES—Mercer Potatoes, (very best,) $1 88@$2 ₩ bbl.; common Potatoes, $1 75; Peachblows, $2 25 Junes, $1 50 per barrel; Dyckmans, $1 50@$1 75; Sweet Potatoes, $1 50@1 75; Delaware Potatoes, $2 25; Cabbage, 4@7c. ₩ head; Cauliflower, 12@15c. ₩ head; Squash, 12@25c. each; Garlic, 12c. ₩ bunch; Beets, 6c. @6c. ₩ bunch; Parsley, 4c.@6c. ₩ bunch; Leeks, 6c. @8c. per bunch; Onions, 18@25c. ₩ half peck; Carrots, 6c. ₩ bunch; table Celery, 12c. ₩ bunch; Rutabaga Turnips, $1 ₩ bbl.; Marrow Squash, $3 ₩ bbl.; Nova Scotia Potatoes, 50c. ₩ bushel.

FRUIT—Western Apples, $2 50@$2 75 ₩ bbl.; common $2 50; Red Streaks, $2 25; Fall Pippins, $3; Greenings and Spitzenburgs, $3 00@$3 50; Roxbury Russets, $2 50@$3; Cranberries, 18c.@25c. per quart; Crab Apples, 62c. per half peck; Chestnuts, 25c. per quart; Isabella Grapes, 25c. ₩ lb; Catawba, 18c.; common do., 10c.; in fancy boxes, 25c. ₩ lb; Oranges, $8@$8 50 bbl.; choice quality Lady Apples, $3@$10 bbl.; Newtown Pippins, $5 ₩ bbl.; Cranberries, $11@$13 ₩ bbl.; Quinces, $1 50@$2 ₩ 100.

LADIES' FAIR for the benefit of St. Joseph's German Catholic Orphan Asylum, will be opened at Mozart Hall, 663 Broadway, from December 26th to January 2d, from 2 P.M. till 10 P.M. each day. Admission 10 cents. d24 1t

SELLING OFF.

In consequence of an important change in our firm, to take place on the 1st of January, our entire stock of FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOTHING must be closed out; we therefore offer our large and elegant stock, comprising every style and description of Winter clothing for Men and Boys, and WINTER FURNISHING GOODS, at a bare commission on cost to cover expenses.

Those who have not yet supplied themselves, will now be enabled to do so at a GREAT SACRIFICE, and having a splendid stock to select from.

Clothiers in the surrounding cities and towns will be liberally dealt with.

We shall close out the entire Winter Stock before the time named, if it even brings less than cost.

This is a rare opportunity and not at the beginning of the winter season, and should be availed of in time while the stock is full and complete.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

TO OUR PROTESTANT FRIENDS.

The Christmas Holidays are approaching. A Catholic Bible, a Prayer Book, or work on Catholic devotion, is very suitable and always acceptable by your Catholic friends as a Holiday Gift.

ROBERT CODDINGTON'S old established Book Store, No. 366 Bowery, one door above Fourth street,

is the best place in the city to make your selections from. He keeps constantly on sale a great variety of Catholic articles, such as Crosses, Medals, in gold and silver; Rosary Beads, besides a great variety of Fancy Articles, Miscellaneous and Children's Books, &c., which he disposes of at very low prices. n19 tj7

SANTA CLAUS.—

TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, GAMES, BOOKS, Paper Dolls and Houses, Fruit for Christmas Trees, Statues of the Blessed Virgin and Crucifixes in Porcelain, Military Caps for Young America, Swords, Dominoes, Playing Cards, Motto Paper and Verses, Box Toys, Villages and Towns, Castles, Menageries, Nine Pins, Tea Sets, Infantry and cavalry, Transparent Slates, Paint Boxes, Noah's Arks, Grace Hoops, Tool Boxes, and a thousand other articles, selling at very low prices during the Holiday season, at ROBERT CODDINGTON'S very cheap store, 366 Bowery, one door above Fourth street.

☞ The METROPOLITAN RECORD is always for sale at Robert Coddington's Book Store, 366 Bowery, one door above Fourth street, delivered in any part of the city at six cents per copy. News dealers supplied.

A SPECIAL CARD.—RECORD readers will note that HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 BOWERY, has greatly reduced the prices of English, Medallion, Velvet, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Druggets, Shades, and Oil Cloths, far below any quoted in this city. oc15 3m

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FAC-SIMILE OF A THREE-PAGED AUTOGRAPH CHRISTMAS LETTER,

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With many Anecdotes and original Letters, Reminiscences, Sketches, etc., by Hon. George Bancroft, Louis Gayland Clarke, Dr. J. W. Francis, N. P. Willis, Theodore Tilton, etc., etc., all in The KNICKERBOCKER for January, in addition to the usual matter.

"The Battle of Fort Moultrie," by Hon George Bancroft; "Six by Seven," a Christmas Story, by Miss Prescott; "The Physical Decline of American Women," being five times the outspoken truth of Michelet's famous L'Amour, without its sentimentalities; Poems, Sketches, Book Notices, and Editor's Table.

☞ Send for a number as a specimen. Price 25c.

MAGNIFICENT PREMIUM FOR 1860.

To every $3 subscriber to the KNICKERBOCKER for 1860, enclosing 12 cents extra in stamps for postage, will be given a copy of the new and splendid line-engraving of MERRY-MAKING IN THE OLDEN TIME, the finest premium ever offered in this country, 25 by 19¾ inches in size, containing thirty-nine figures, and prepared in England at an expense of $2,000.

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The KNICKERBOCKER is for sale everywhere.

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d24 16 and 18 Jacob street, N. Y.

METROPOLITAN RECORD.

JOHN MULLALY.....Editor and Proprietor.

It is the object of this Journal to supply the Catholic portion of the community with all the important and interesting news of the Catholic world, and particularly with information in regard to events and occurrences connected with the Church in the United States. Its readers are also duly informed of the progress of events in the secular as well as the religious world.

Due care and attention is given to the Literary Department, and new publications reviewed or noticed, as their character and pretensions may deserve.

The editorial columns are devoted to a discussion of the prominent topics of the day, and all other subjects that properly come within the scope of such a journal. No part is taken in political controversy, nor in the disputes between partizan politicians.

The business department is carried on with that strict attention to all its details, without which no paper can expect to succeed, no matter how liberally supported, or how ably conducted; and all the business transactions of the establishment are conducted on a cash basis.

In conclusion, the Editor refers with pride and pleasure to the following letter of approval from the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York:

NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1858.

"DEAR SIR: I have read carefully your plan of a Catholic paper, and approve of the same in all its parts. Its scope is new and comprehensive, and will fill up a chasm without necessarily interfering with other papers already established. You have my sanction to proceed with as little delay as possible, and you shall have my approbation and support.

"Yours, faithfully, in Christ,
† JOHN, Archbishop of New York."

This journal is published weekly at No. 371 Broadway, and delivered to city and mail subscribers on the following terms:

Price per year served by carrier..... $3 00
Price per year served by mail..... 2 50
Price per copy, for six copies or more.... 2 00

To Canadian subscribers THE RECORD is served for $3 per year, as there is an advance of fifty cents in the postage; while to subscribers in Ireland it will be $3 50, for the same reason.

The advertising rates are as follows:

To transient advertisers....12½ cents per line.
To yearly advertisers..... 5 cents per line.

No paper will be sent till the receipt of the subscription.

Postmasters who may act as agents for THE RECORD in the various towns and villages throughout the United States, will be allowed twenty per cent. On forwarding the amount, deducting fifty cents from each subscription, a receipt will be sent by return of mail to the address stated.

Any person who sends us ten subscribers will receive the paper gratuitously for one year.

All orders and communications should be addressed to the Editor, No. 371 Broadway.

☞ This paper is published solely by JOHN MULLALY, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 24, 1859.

WINTER: ITS SPORTS AND ITS SORROWS---CHRISTMAS: ITS CAROLS AND ITS CONSOLATIONS.

The city of New York, as well as a wide area of the surrounding country, received the first unmistakeable notification of the presence of winter, on Saturday and Sunday, the 3d and 4th of December, in the shape of a severe storm of hail, rain, snow and high wind. This city was visited on the 3d of the month, and on the 4th snow fell to the depth of ten inches in and around Albany. A few days afterwards we had reports of a number of marine disasters which occurred along the coast and for the next succeeding seven days the thermometer fell below thirty degrees.

The facts proclaimed to our people, it is Winter; and since then all who have been favored by the smiles of fortune, or blessed with a moderate competence and good health, have prepared themselves for a pleasing accommodation to the change of season, and an enjoyment of the pleasures which are always sought during the snowy days and long, and otherwise dreary evenings of this portion of the expiring year and the early part of the new one.

Whenever the depth of water in the Croton Reservoir will allow it, the magnificent skating ponds in the Central Park—both united extending over forty acres—will be flooded to a safe depth, and when frozen, will be immediately covered with crowds of our citizens of both sexes, who are already fully equipped from head to toe, and impatient to enjoy the healthful exercise afforded by well-poised and graceful gyrations on the ice. The ladies are, perhaps, the most anxious for this amusement, so that a very large city trade has already been created in supplying them with skates, skating dresses and skirts, coats cut short and fitted for the occasion, skating hats, strong gloves and boots, and the thousand and one articles of useful and decorative paraphernalia which they require on the occasion of every new enjoyment.

The male portion of the community is equally anxious for personal display on the glassy surface of the pond, and await the action of the Croton Water Commissioners with some impatience. Indeed, many of our more "go-ahead" juveniles have traveled, more than once since the frost set in, quite long distances to the Central Park with skates in hand, and, having found the ponds empty, returned home with no very exalted opinion of the energy or official activity of the gentlemen who preside over the sluices of the Reservoir.

Our fur stores are now daily crowded with lady customers, and heavy silks, fine flannels, the richest and warmest shawls, velvet cloaks and superfine cloth mantillas, with the neatest and most comfortable gaiter boots, are forwarded in piles to the mansions of our well-to-do folks, after each visit of the matrons and demoiselles.

The gentlemen, having to foot the bills in most instances, think it no harm to attend a little to their own outward comforts, so we see that the Broadway, and other leading costumers, have had some extensive and profitable orders for suits adapted to winter business, travel, out-door sports, New Year's calls and general promenade.

Our volunteer military companies have now made about all their parades for the season, which were many and very fine. The gallant members have turned their attention to the arranging of a series of citizen soldier entertainments, and the cards of invitation are already issued for a large number of such festive reunions. The demand thus created gives quite an impetus to a great many trades and pursuits, from that of the ornamental card printer to that of the skillful cook who presides over the supper cuisine. The musicians engaged in our fine city bands are also kept in employment by the change, the only difference being that during the ensuing four months they will perform in cosy ante-rooms, instead of at East New York, Harlem or Hoboken, and have to 'bate their martial strains from the pitch of the war tocsin to a more soothing key.

Such is the city winter of the wealthy, the healthful and industrious amongst us. But to many, very many in our midst, the realities of winter are fraught with pain, sorrow, suffering, and often actual want.

Navigation on the great State Canals closed on the 12th of December, building operations are suspended, street opening and sewer-making are temporarily stopped, the force of laborers in the Navy Yard has been reduced, the river steam navigation is curtailed a good deal, and a vast number of other sources of weekly wages are closed up, as it were, by the frost. Hence a great number of able-bodied men are now out of employment, and to them, particularly the improvident among them, winter is a season of gloom and temptation. This class is at the present moment suffering a good deal from sickness induced by the change of weather, and as they have little means of purchasing relief, many a one of them will go to an untimely grave, leaving their widows and orphans to struggle unaided with the griefs of the world. Others of them are now fiercely assailed with the temptations of intemperance, and flee from the cold and cheerless hearths of their poor dwellings to the glittering and warm bar-rooms, leaving their wives and children to lament the advent of winter for moral as well as economical reasons.

Numbers of aged and infirm persons, poor widows with young orphan children, sickly girls unable to find work or incapacitated for its performance, invalid old men, and others, afflicted from the actual ills, or in consequence of the frailties or misfortunes of humanity, shiver in garrets or smother and sink in damp and musty basements, and sigh for the genial warmth of a summer sun, which many among them will never enjoy again.

Now it is that the faithful devotion and noble patience of our poor Catholic women shine forth conspicuously, many of them enabling some one or other of the classes just enumerated, to bear up against the hardships of winter, by the most heroic and uncomplaining toil over the wash-board, or with the scrubbing brush or needle, in order that a bedridden parent or relative, or unemployed husband and children may find some small comfort and food.

Winter is dreary to them also, but there are few among us who experience such real pleasure as they find, when, returning home with the conscious feeling of "good and faithful servants," they appropriate their scanty earnings to the amelioration of the family distress.

A great joy—which no winter ever dimmed to Christian eyes or for Christian heart—is at hand. The day after the date of this paper is Christmas Day! a day fraught with care, of more real happiness to mankind than ever was afforded by worldly position, wealth or high name, and affording a joy which poverty, sickness, the world's contumely, or household griefs cannot take away. It is the sublime joy which flows from the return of the anniversary of the birth of the world's Redeemer, a joy which all should share.

To make it so, let the wealthy among us, when listening to the carols and chimes of Christmas, recollect the circumstances under which that birth took place, and when, in the eye of Faith, they see the Virgin Mother, the manger and the infant, Man-God, let them think of his stricken followers on earth, left as a legacy to those from whom He will demand an account of their stewardship, and do something—either through themselves, the Sisters of Mercy and Sisters of Charity, or the Society of St. Vincent de Paul—to make Christmas comfortable and the winter less sad in their homes.

THE SAN JUAN ISLAND DISPUTE—RETURN OF GENERAL SCOTT TO NEW YORK.

Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, Commander-in-Chief of the United States army, accompanied by his staff, returned to New York on Monday evening, the 12th inst., in the steamship Atlantic from British Columbia, having traveled by way of San Francisco and the Isthmus of Panama. The return of the veteran here was quite unexpected, and took the public at large by surprise, but his more intimate friends, and persons who have watched his career closely, and thus become acquainted with his prompt action, both in the cabinet and on the field, did not wonder that he should have discharged his important diplomatic and military mission at Frazer River, adjusted a very serious international difficulty for the moment satisfactorily, and reached his home without parade or ostentation after journeying over thirteen thousand miles within the space of three months.

When General Scott arrived at the scene of his labors his diplomatic tact prompted him to fix his headquarters on neutral ground, and hence we find that he established himself at Fidalgo Island, on the eastern side of Rossario Straits, which the British claim to be the dividing channel between the northwestern territory of both countries. Having charged Colonel Lacy, U. S. A., his aid-de-camp, with the care of all the duties of the embassy, and organized an excellent marine dispatch service in the revenue cutters Massachusetts, the Joe Lane and Jefferson Davis, General Scott interchanged his first diplomatic correspondence with Governor Douglass, acting for Queen Victoria, on the 26th of October. The hot-headed impetuosity of this gentleman appeared to have completely evaporated under the influence of the cool air of Victoria, Vancouver's Island, where he received Colonel Lacy on the part of the hero of Lundy's Lane with every mark of respect and attention.

Communications passed between General Scott and the local authorities from the date just mentioned to the 6th of November. The veteran commander had an interview with Governor Douglass, but abated no iota of our title claim to the island, whilst he assured the authorities that right only would be used towards its assertion, in accordance with the policy of our Government previous to and after all her territorial acquisitions. The firm dignity and keen sighted policy maintained by the General had a most excellent effect, and the letters of the British Governor consisted mainly of opinions and suggestions as to the most effective manner of placing the matter in controversy on a pleasant and proper footing for both the home governments to arrange the question of the nationality of the soil of San Juan Island, and the entire water line boundary of the northwest coast.

General Scott's prudence moulded all these complications into a tangible form, so that on the 7th of November a joint occupancy of the island of San Juan, *pending the final agreement of the Cabinets of both countries*, was agreed to; the Government of the United States to be still represented by a military force, but of diminished strength from that employed by General Harney.

In consequence of this arrangement, General Scott issued the following order of the day:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
UNITED STATES STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS,
November 8, 1859.

As soon as practicable, Lieutenant Colonel Casey, or other commanding officer on the island of San Juan, will proceed to send therefrom all the companies under his orders, except Capt. Hunt's, to the posts to which they had previously belonged, viz: Company I, of the Fourth Infantry, to Fort Townsend; Companies A of the Fourth and H of the Ninth Infantry to Fort Steilacoom; Company D of the Ninth Infantry to Fort Bellingham; and last, the Companies of the Third Artillery to Fort Vancouver.

Captain Hunt and Company, and Assistant Surgeon Craig, will remain on the island till further orders for the protection of American settlers. Lieutenant Colonel Casey will cause the heavy guns on the island to be replaced on board of this propeller, and will send the light battery to Forts Townsend, Bellingham and Steilacoom.

By order of Lieutenant General Scott.
S. THOMAS, Asst. Adj. Gen.

The United States is also to have a civil magistrate on the island, but his jurisdiction is to extend to American citizens only whilst a British magistrate is to have power on the "farm" of the Hudson Bay Company, and these alone.

Immediately on his arrival in this city General Scott forwarded his voluminous dispatches to the Cabinet at Washington, and we entertain no doubt but that the true and patriotic suggestions therein contained will do much towards enabling the President to arrive at a just and honorable conclusion as to the best means of maintaining ourselves at a point in the Pacific so necessary to the security of our grand infant State in the Northwest, and the protection of the valuable trade now being directed towards the Pacific possessions from India, China and Japan.

When Sir Colin Campbell expressed his readiness to set out for India, during the Sepoy revolt in one day, and did set out, all England was in raptures of delight, and everybody, from Queen Victoria down to the humblest taxpayer in the kingdom, commenced to devise modes to honor and reward him. Here we find a republican citizen soldier, the hero of many hard-fought battles and the Pacificator of his country in many a serious crisis of her destiny, set out in a day from his comfortable home, run six thousand miles on her crowded steamers, discharge a most delicate national commission with energy and

profit, dine in the snows of Puget Sound, and return to his own residence in about eighty days, and all without flourish of trumpets or individual boast.

It is said republics are ungrateful. It may be so; but at all events Sir Colin Campbell has already obtained an English peerage, and we hope we may not hear bye and bye of General Scott being denied his full charges, as he has often before been treated with regard to his legitimate pay.

TO THE READERS OF THE RECORD.

We have already announced our intention to make the first number of THE RECORD for 1860 one of the best papers ever issued by the proprietors of any weekly periodical in the United States. To accomplish this we shall spare no expense, knowing that our efforts will be fully appreciated by the Catholic community. In our next issue we will endeavor to present our readers with a full summary of its contents, which will make THE RECORD historically valuable, and which will show, at the same time, that the Catholic Church was never more vigorous, and never more capable of performing her great mission in the world than she is at the present time. We have been preparing the matter for this number for several months—in fact, we may say it was entered upon with the very first number of our paper, and we believe our readers will be gratified with the result of our labors when it shall have been laid before them.

We have, during the year, received many evidences of the friendly interest which has been manifested in our success, and we look forward, therefore, with confidence to the future; a future which we trust will only serve to increase the good feeling which prevails toward our paper. We have been favored with a measure of success which is realized by very few papers during the first year of their existence, but we trust our friends will not, therefore, imagine that we consider ourselves above the necessity for their good offices. So far from this being the case, let us say that we shall always be grateful for every accession which, through their kindness, is made to our list. While upon this subject we would express our acknowledgements to a large number of our friends among the Reverend Clergy, to whom we are indebted for a numerous array of subscribers. In conclusion, we would refer our readers to the advertisement of our programme for the year 1860, which will be found at the commencement of our advertizing columns. We would also direct their attention to the prospectus which stands at the head of the first editorial page.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS OF CHINA—THE ENVOYS OF THE POPE HALF A CENTURY AHEAD OF THOSE OF ENGLAND.

The optimists of the present day, who may be termed the "Nineteenth Century Civilizers" of an hour, profess to be in raptures concerning the opening of the Chinese Empire to diplomatic and trading intercourse with the Christian nations of the world. We have already congratulated our readers on the same fact, and if the "opening" can be effectually maintained we shall heartily rejoice at it both as Catholics and citizens of this great commercial republic.

We regret to see, however, that the public mind is being gradually lead, by the statements of the gentlemen referred to, to regard this great event as some sort of testimony in favor of what is called "Protestant ene. gy," the "perseverance of Protestant nations," and so forth. In reading or listening to any statements on the matter, we find little except with reference to the English missions of Lord Amherst, Macartney and Elgin, the American mission of Mr. Ward, with some little concerning the late French mission, the latter being placed in some way as only auxiliary to the English; on account of the Catholicity of the nation we suppose.

A moment's reference to history will dispel this delusion, for it will tell us that many nations—amongst whom was a Sovereign of Rome—had had diplomatic missions in Pekin hundreds of years before England ever thought of one, and before our own country was freed from her bondage. What do we find with reference to these embassies?

The first diplomatic mission by a foreign country to China was from the Dutch Government. This was in the year 1656, and the Ambassadors, named Goyer and Keyser, not only entered Pekin, but were received with great pomp. They were, however, subjected to very humiliating formalities and delays at court, and in the end obtained but little except a permission for twenty Dutchmen to visit Pekin every eight years; the petition being accompanied with an intimation that the Dutch would afford much pleasure to the Emperors by keeping at home.

In 1667, the Dutch sent out a second mission. Its members entered Pekin, but had no more success than their predecessors.

Russia sent two diplomatic bodies to Pekin—one in 1693, and the other in 1720. The envoys were tormented by delays and Cabinet procrastination; but they had a royal time, and were entertained at fetes in the palaces and by hunting parties in the fields. The last mission of Russia affected a treaty, authorizing a meeting for trade purposes and the making of barter exchanges on the northern frontier of the two countries, and the establishment of a great mercantile depot at Kiachtka. This, in a worldly sense, was the first and only really valuable mercantile concession ever obtained by foreigners from the Government of China.

His Holiness, Pope Innocent XII, sent royal Ambassadors to Pekin in the year 1721, who obtained terms of an important nature, the effect of which may be fully developed soon.

Portugal appeared at Pekin by a representative in 1753, but the civil missionary did not obtain any recognition or footing of an executive nature.

The English appeared in the year 1792, and completed—instead of commencing—the list of executive visits in the eighteenth century.

Our mission from the United States has just left the capital of China, and the last one of England, with the new one from France, are somewhere about Shanghae, waiting to get up to Pekin, either by invitation or force of arms.

As Catholics, we hope for glorious results from the opening of China—that hoary land, already dyed with the blood of many martyrs of the Church. The seed planted there by our first missionaries will not die, and the effects of the mission sent from Rome—*more than half a century in advance of England's first one*—will be visible and enduring after her opium poison shall be shut out from the land by the prayers of the natives, directed for their own good and the glory of God, from Catholic altars.

COLLECTION FOR THE ORPHANS.—We believe that it is merely necessary to announce the fact that on Christmas Day the collection taken up in all the churches will be for the benefit of the Orphans, to secure a liberal contribution. There are at present in the two orphan asylums about eight hundred children, who are dependent on the charity of the Catholic community.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

This is one of the most important and interesting documents of the sort ever sent to Congress. It has been in type some time, and Mr. Buchanan was most anxious to forward it to the Legislature early in the past week, but was prevented from doing so by the non-organization of the lower branch. The delay has, in one sense, been useful, for it has enabled the President to make some very important alteration on the proof sheets of the State paper, rendered necessary by the return of Gen. Scott from British Columbia and the receipt of later despatches from Mexico. As the document stood, even at first, it was, as we are assured from a reliable source in the Capital, entirely worthy of the name of the eminent statesman by whom it was drawn up.

The Message is not quite so long as the first Message of Mr. Buchanan, but is somewhat more extended than his second one, furnishing matter for about six columns of such a journal as The New York Herald. In this short space Mr. Buchanan has treated questions of the most vital national importance with his accustomed perspicuity and patriotic energy.

Amongst them are, the Island of San Juan occupation and the boundary dispute with England; relations with Mexico and America; the appearance of affairs at home, arising out of the John Brown outrage at Harper's Ferry; the passage of the general bankrupt law; the tariff question; the Pacific Railroad, the acquisition of Cuba; Post Office affairs; the working of the Recipro city treaty; the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and different other matters of more or less pressing importance.

With respect to the unfortunate affair in Virginia, the President holds forth the danger which inures to the country at large from our general discussion of national politics on geographical interests and sectional grounds. He also laments to think that there is an increased disposition amongst many of the people to regard very lightly their obligations and loyalty to the constitution—the polar star of the hopes of the republic.

Legislation in anticipation of the requirements of the Territories for slave labor is condemned, and members are ordered to wait in each instance until the wants of the districts demand decision on the extension of the institution to each or all.

General Scott's return to New York announced the security of peace of our Northwestern frontier, by an Anglo-American occupation of the Island of San Juan until the question of boundary right was fully settled by home diplomacy. Mr. Buchanan will take steps to insure an immediate negotiation of the question on to a final issue, as the matter is at this moment one of much importance.

Mexican affairs are not treated so much *in extenso*, as some persons imagined they would. An honorable and high-minded policy will be observed towards the government constitutionally elected there, but some modifications in our neutrality laws, with regard to Americans in arms settling in the country, or taking service under its executive, may be beneficial.

Facts concerning the various Isthmus routes of travel to California are submitted, and Congress is called to take measures for their security and freedom without offending the Governments of Central America or New Granada. American citizens must, in every instance, be safe in life and property when engaged in lawful pursuits and peaceful travel.

The questions of the revenue and finances of the country are gravely considered, and a general advance from the commercial and treasury depression of 1857 noticed. A good deal of attention has been given by the President to the tariff question, and some very lucid expositions of the effects of the fluctuations in customs' duties on the interests of the nation are presented.

Mr. Buchanan again recommends an effort to be made for the purchase of Cuba. He thinks that the Spanish Government may yet enter into negotiations on the subject with our Minister at Madrid or a special envoy to be sent there.

General Scott recommends the union of our two military departments on the Pacific, and this matter is embodied for legislative consideration,

No point of apparent danger to the country, nor anything worthy of general congratulation is left untouched in the able and very statesmanlike document prepared by the President.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

These reports contain a vast amount of interesting matter. The Secretary of the Treasury shows that no increase of the revenue will be necessary should Congress limit its appropriations to the amount estimated for by the Government. There is no large surplus in the treasury, as stated in some quarters.

The Secretary of War presents large reductions in the army expenses. A change in our cavalry service, and an increase in the frontier army, destined to act against Indian incursions, are recommended. There will be little change in the army of Utah for the moment, but next Spring a large portion of the force will most probably be withdrawn from Salt Lake City.

The Secretary of the Navy exhibits his department as very prosperous. An increase in the number of our steamships will be likely to be advocated, with the appointment of some new pursers. The attention of Congress is directed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, in its successful workings and usefulness. No further appropriation will be asked for by the Secretary for the purpose of extending buildings and accommodations at that place. The report presents all our squadrons in a healthy condition.

The Secretary of the Interior recommends to Congress the necessity of making a change in the patent laws. The Indian affairs are treated at length, and the abolishment of the reservation system suggested. Our public lands, the report shows, are fast diminishing.

It is shown that the Post Office is in a prosperous position. The reductions now made, with those recommended, amount to many millions of dollars. Interest on certificates of debts due to contractors is advised for payment by Mr. Holt.

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF TRANSFIGURATION CHURCH.—The alterations which have been made recently in this church have done much towards improving the general appearance of the edifice. The expense, which is considerable, will be defrayed by a Ladies' Fair, which will be held in the school-house adjoining the church, during the Christmas holidays, commencing on Wednesday, the 21st, and continuing through the week. The doors will be opened at three o'clock every afternoon, and the price of admission is so low that any one with ten cents in his pocket can get in.

A CAUTION ABOUT REGISTERING LETTERS.—We would warn our subscribers against sending their subscriptions in so-called registered letters, as we have good reason to believe that such letters are more exposed to the dishonesty of officials than those which are not registered. In fact, the registering of a letter is presumptive evidence that it contains money, and it becomes, on that account, more liable to be purloined. We would also caution our subscribers against sending gold if bills can be procured.

THE INSUFFICIENCY OF HUMAN REASON TO ACQUIRE CHRISTIAN FAITH.

A Lecture delivered by Rev. Dr. Cahill at the Academy of Music, Sunday Evening, Dec. 17, for the Benefit of the Institution of Mercy, corner of Houston and Mulberry Sts.

BETWEEN FIVE AND SIX THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE METROPOLITAN RECORD]

Never was seen so large an audience in the Academy of Music as that which assembled last Sunday evening to listen to the learned and eloquent lecture of Rev. Dr. Cahill, on the abovenamed subject. To say that the house was crowded would convey but a faint idea of its condition; it was literally packed, and hundreds were still unable to get even into the building. It was, in fact, one of the greatest compliments that has ever been paid to a lecturer, and showed unmistakably the high estimation in which the Rev. Dr. Cahill is held in this country. Indeed, it is doubtful whether he is better known in his native land than he is in the United States, and he might well say, after the enthusiastic welcome that greeted this, his first appearance in public in New York, that he was not in a strange land, but that he found himself perfectly at home.

It was announced that the doors would be opened at half past five, and so we believe they were; but although it was two long hours before the lecture, there was a large number of persons waiting impatiently to be admitted, and they would have been satisfied to have waited three or four hours rather than lose the opportunity of hearing the great lecturer. We imagined that six o'clock would certainly be early enough to be at the Academy of Music, but we were at fault for once in our calculations, for when we got there the building was almost filled to repletion, and streams of people were pouring from all the streets leading to it, filling up the passages outside of the auditorium.

On the stage alone was an audience that many a lecturer would have been glad to address, for it could not have numbered less than six or seven hundred. A large number of seats were reserved for the clergy, and they attended in great force. Among those present were the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York, Rt. Rev. Dr. Timon, Bishop of Buffalo; Rt. Rev. Dr. Loughlin, Bishop of Brooklyn; Very Rev. Wm. Starrs, V. G.; Very Rev. M. McCarron; Rev. Messrs. Driscoll, Malone, Farrel, McNierney, Donnelly, McAleer, Quinn, Curran, Dr. Cumming, Daly, Brennan, Murphy, Nelligan, Cassidy, and a large representation of the Rev. clergy of Brooklyn, and other places in the vicinity of New York.

At half-past 7 precisely the Most Rev. Archbishop, accompanied by Dr. Cahill, made his appearance, amid the most enthusiastic cheering we have ever heard within the walls of the Academy of Music or any other public building. The audience cheered and cheered again, as if they would never tire. When silence was at last restored Dr. Finnell, the President of the Catholic Library Association, came forward and in a few appropriate remarks introduced the Rev. Lecturer. It was unnecessary, he said, for him to say anything in introducing Dr. Cahill; he was already well known throughout the length and breadth of the land, while his reputation as a scholar, an orator and a theologian was world-wide. It would not be proper for him to say more in the presence of the Most Rev. Archbishop, who was the fitting person to perform the task of introducing the Rev. gentleman to such an assembly.

His Grace now arose to address the audience, and as he came forward to the front of the stage to do so, he was greeted with a perfect storm of cheering, which was kept up until the audience seemed fairly exhausted. The Most Rev. Archbishop spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: It is my privilege and pleasure to have been designated to introduce the distinguished and eminent gentleman who has lately landed on our shores, the Rev. Dr. Cahill. [Enthusiastic cheers.] The President of the Catholic Library Association, who imposed upon me this pleasant obligation, has remarked as to the distinguished character of this Reverend gentleman, that you need not be informed as to who he is; that is unnecessary. He is known in America and he is known, too, in Great Britain and Ireland. [Renewed cheers.] I might rather have said that he is known in Ireland and in this country, but in point of fact, between ourselves, he is known throughout Europe; he is known in Asia and in Africa, if there are any there who know science. [Applause and laughter.] Dr. Cahill has come to this country, and I will not say that he has come to a strange country, because a large portion of his nation and mine are here, and he must feel that he is not among strangers. [Applause.] He comes, as I understand, in a spirit of large and enlightened science, to diffuse that knowledge which he has acquired, and to enlighten, to elevate our intellects, that we, too, may stand on a higher scale hereafter. [Applause.] Dr. Cahill is a scientific man. The Catholic Church never had a frown against science, no matter who says the contrary, and when science comes to us we will accept it with greater pleasure from one who has the Faith as well as the Science. [Applause.] I have nothing more to do, ladies and gentlemen, except this, that I thank Dr. Cahill, that in the benevolence of his own heart and in the charity he feels, he has inaugurated his advent to our shores in a manner at once noble, worthy of his priesthood and worthy of himself, by offering spontaneously the benefits of this, his first lecture on American soil, to the support of a charity, which is very dear to my heart. I have no doubt that here and elsewhere this, his first effort of noble disinterestedness will incline every good heart in his favor. He comes to us not as a stranger. I have known him, though not personally, for at least twenty-four years, and I have seen his course and have watched it as I would the course of a star if I were an astronomer. [Applause.] Ho has the confidence of the Bishops of Ireland, and that is a great deal—you know what manner of Bishops they are. [Applause.] He has the confidence of the Bishops of Scotland and England. While he has the confidence of those prelates of the British Empire, I know for certain that he has mine, and it will be a pleasure to me to see him diffuse knowledge and science, as he will, and to know that whenever an occasion offers in which a charity may be sustained, Dr. Cahill is the man who makes no account of, or sets any value on, his services. His course is known, for it can be traced by the charity he has left behind. [Applause.] I know you are impatient to hear the eloquent and learned gentleman. [Cries of "No!" "No!"] You must excuse me, therefore, for addressing you at such length.

The Archbishop here resumed his seat amidst prolonged cheering, which was renewed when Dr. Cahill came forward. When the applause had subsided, the Rev. gentleman spoke as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen, My Lord Archbishop: If I received no other reward than the high compliment which has just been paid me by his Grace, my time in coming to America would be well spent. I have never received, coming from such lips, a compliment which has afforded me so much gratification and happiness. In the first instance, I beg to offer to your Grace my warmest acknowledgements for a compliment which I shall never forget as long as I live. And now that I have the high privilege of speaking to you, I protest, in all sincerity, that I never witnessed such a scene. [Enthusiastic applause.] You know very well that I have delivered lectures in a great many cities in my own country, and that I have also been a considerable time in London, where I have lectured with the approbation, and I may say at the urgent request, of his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman; but I am free to confess that I have never witnessed in all my public life such a scene as that now presented before me. If I were anything younger than I am, my feelings would be overpowered by this reception. The Archbishop has, however, relieved me a great deal, for he has convinced me of what I had before suspected, that I am not in a foreign country at all—I am in Ireland. [Applause.] I am not in New York—I am in Dublin. [Laughter and applause.] I am not in a strange place—I am at home. For it is not the hills and the mountains, the valleys and the rivers that make home, but it is the warm hearts of our friends, our kindred and our countrymen. I protest, therefore, that I am not in a foreign country at all, but that I am most perfectly at home. [Renewed applause.] You distinguish me by your numbers, you elevate me, you put a crown of triumph upon my head, and I am most grateful; my acknowledgements shall never cease, and I now pledge myself that I shall labor by every effort in my power to merit a small portion of this grand public demonstration. The Archbishop has alluded to my services in the cause of charity. Let me say that I had been here but a few days when I declared my willingness to deliver a lecture for the Sisters of Mercy, for I felt delighted to think that the first accents of my Irish tongue would be heard in such a cause. Remembering the day appointed for the lecture, I thought it would not be in accordance with its character to deliver one on natural philosophy, and considering, too, the purity of the Sisterhood, and the professional sanctity of their institute, I resolved that the subject should be a religious one, and that the discourse should be so constructed that if I should be surrounded by members of the various denominations of your city, I should not utter a word that would not be acceptable to them. After due consideration, I selected for my subject the "Insufficiency of human reason to acquire Christian faith," and although I know you can cheer me very well, I call upon you now to give me your breathless and silent attention.

Human Reason cannot acquire Christian Faith of itself. No doubt it is very efficient in its own small territory—pre-eminent in its own domain—but yet, as contrasted with the vast universality of things with which we are surrounded, it is very circumscribed. It can do some small things upon this earth, considerable things, but beyond the tomb it can scarcely do anything. Whatever knowledge it receives from the unknown world must be communicated by the Imperial Ruler himself or favored mortals whom he instructs. I have stated to you it can do something in this world, and so it can, in the sciences, in the social and liberal arts; it has chained the lightning of the skies and made it obedient to the will of man; it has sounded the abysses of the deep and drawn forth the treasures of the ocean. Great, indeed, is reason, but it is limited to its own domain. From the lips of the orator floods of golden eloquence roll forth, moving the vast multitude as the breeze shakes the cornfield or the tempest sways the trees of the forest. The painter can make the canvas speak; the sculptor, out of the rough block, shapes forms of wondrous and surpassing beauty; the man of science can take his line and measure the distance of the stars, and when the hurricane shakes the mountains to their base, and when the waves are lashed into fury and strike the skies in terror, Reason constructs his little boat and smiles on the tempestuous billows over which it rides in triumphant security. No doubt we are all anxious on our own account to claim for reason an extended sphere of action, and to give it all the credit it deserves within its own domain. Men who know the laws that govern nature very foolishly think that because they can make iron they can make religion, because they can comprehend science they can fathom revelation. Here, however, is where it begins to make its mistake; it is here that reason transcends its own domain. Even in this world it is limited. I take a handfull of clay and I call upon reason to tell me how it is that the elephant's tooth is formed therefrom? by what process is it transformed into the wool on the sheep's back? How does the meat on the ox proceed from that laboratory? How does it make milk, honey? Whence proceeds the perfume of the rose? Has reason no answer for this? No, reason is silent, even in its own domain. Let me ask how is the manufactory carried on from which we receive our food and clothing? All these products are manufactured from the clay under our feet. The philosopher and the poor ignorant man, all eat, and drink, and live, and are supported by this manufactory, this crust which covers the earth to the depth of three, and in some places of nine, miles. Can I ask Reason what this earth came from? for this is a question that belongs to its own territory. Is the earth as old as God? No; then it is a creature. What does it come from? From out of God's person? No; spirit cannot produce matter. It is not a part of Him, for if it were, it would be God and equal to Him. What, then, did it come from? From nothing? This appears to be contrary to logic. Something from nothing! From the premises of nothing a conclusion of something! This is absurd, and therefore, when we try by human reason to explain things which are out of its sphere, we will soon begin to learn that it is a most dangerous faculty, and while most valuable in its own domain, it is exceedingly foolish to employ it in a territory where it can only grope in the darkness. Even in this world you perceive that when the philosopher looks at the sun, and is aware that the earth is revolving under his feet, if he reason logically, fairly and legitimately, he would be obliged to say, I have only to look at myself or a grain of sand to behold reason leveled in the dust. The moment that reason approaches to God the Father and leaves this world, its impotence becomes more apparent. How can it know a Being that had no beginning and that cannot have an end? Human reason cannot comprehend this. No; above, beneath, all round is mystery. Let fancy commence now and travel to the beginning of His being at a rate of millions, and billions, and trillions, and quadrillions, and quintillions, and sextillions of miles every second, and let it be traveling at that rate for millions, and billions, and trillions, and quadrillions, and quintillions, and sextillions of years, yet when fancy gets tired on that long journey, and piles pyramids upon pyramids of ages up to the seventh heaven and looks forward, it finds that it has not traveled one inch on the line of God's age. How can reason presume to know anything at all about Him unless it be communicated? Then I ask Reason: Is God a spirit? Yes, Is he everywhere? Of course. Can He be divided? No, certainly not; there cannot be such a thing as the half or tenth part of a God. Then He is whole and entire in every part? Yes. Is he infinite? Certainly. Then how can infinity be confined to a part? (After dwelling at still greater length on this point, he proceeded to prove that it was impossible for reason to know anything of original sin unless what was communicated from supernatural sources. In the course of his argument he showed that nothing in animate or inanimate nature had deviated from the law impressed upon it at the first, save man, and this he attributed to original sin. But who knows, continued he, about the character of this crime? Can Reason tell me? No. But I have learned it—I read it from the oldest Book in the world. Moses, David, Jeremiah, have revealed it in their day, but we have since had a higher revelation. Now I learn that that crime under which our being staggers was caused by eating an apple, contrary to the commands of God. Reason smiles at this. An apple! Could such a small crime be visited with such a heavy penalty. You are not aware, because you are not of my religion that God gave Adam a command before Eve was created. God, as his Ruler, his Father, his Judge could not leave him one instant in a state of irresponsibility. He must have given him a command. Surely God will not give immortality to a river which rolls down the mountain side in obedience to a law of gravitation. There must be clearly merit to obtain this glorious gift of immortality, and therefore He gave him a command the moment he was created. Reason says the command was puerile, unworthy of a God, but I would say to Reason, what command would you give? Something more lofty, replies Reason. Ah! Such as—"I am the Lord thy God." Why he saw Him everyday, or an angel to represent Him. "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain." He wouldn't think of such a thing. "Keep holy the Sabbath day." Every day was a Sabbath. "Honor thy father and mother." He had no father nor mother. "Thou shalt not kill." There was nobody to kill. As for the sixth commandment, woman was not created. Seventh, "Thou shalt not steal." From whom was he to steal? The whole world was his. "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." What neighbor? "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife." He had no neighbor. "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods." What goods? and what neighbor? You see how foolish Reason is. But it is remarkable the command He gave him. He tested his obedience by his palate, and when he broke that command he broke all the Ten Commandments. He did all he could against the Creator. How can Reason comprehend all this? The learned lecturer next spoke of the atonement necessary to expiate this sin. Sin itself, said he, can never produce sanctity, darkness never can produce light; man could only be restored to the favor of his Maker by a third person. What kind of person? It was a mortal crime. What is a mortal crime? The Catechism will tell you. It is an insult to the Almighty—it is rebellion against the

Supreme Ruler of the World. It was only through the mercy of the Son of God that this crime could be expiated, and so He presented Himself before the throne of His Father, and said, "Fallen man cannot win himself to your favor. Your infinite sanctity, Your justice, Your truth, have been all violated. You must have an infinite compensation, and I stand here in the flesh, blood and bones of the guilty man; I am determined to expiate his crime; therefore, pour forth the red vial of your wrath upon Me." Now, how could Reason know anything of this? It is utterly impossible. It is beyond its power, which is so limited, while everything relating to the other world is so illimitable. A man is but a worm of the earth, and could not appear in the presence of the offended Deity to make reparation for the crime. But the Son of God could do it for him. Could an oyster keep the account of all the banks in the United States? Could it solve a mathematical problem? Could an oyster calculate an eclipse? No; but I can. And if there is such a distance between finite and finite, what must there be between finite and infinite? How can we know what God knows? and how can we presume to know what He can reveal? And, therefore, beside being exceedingly weak, and limited to its own domain, Reason is foolish, when it attempts to form a religion for the salvation of mankind. After explaining how utterly inefficient Reason was in supernatural matters, he went on to prove that Faith was indispensable to salvation—that it was the condition affixed by Christ himself. He said, "I can save you; I am able and I am willing, but if I save you can I not impose any conditions that I please. The conditions are, that you believe what I tell you, and that you practice what I command. Your whole being consists in your intellect and your heart—your intellect knowing the truths I have communicated to you, and in your heart practising what I have taught. I therefore give you a programme of faith as the condition of your salvation, and I give you the commandment to practice, and upon these two conditions I will save you. If you want faith and practice you are then in a condition as if I had never come. The first article of this faith is the Incarnation—the Son of God becoming man—the Word made flesh. How can reason know this? The next is the death of the Son of God. How could the Son of God die? His death by the hands of those he loved best—men. Yes, they called Him a malefactor, they put Him to death as an insurrectionist. Reason did this! Never ask me any more what is reason after that. That stamps its character. Next His resurrection, and the resurrection of all men from the tomb, the immortality of the soul, two places in the world to come, and finally, eternal bliss or eternal punishment. Can reason comprehend this programme? No. It is like the case I have just submitted to you as to where this earth came from—it appears to be above logic. Nay, if I might presume to say it, it looks very like a thing *against* logic. You should remark here that faith begins with the crib, this is the first of His revelations, as if it was intended to level the pride of human reason at the outset. Now I will be faith, and I will bring human Reason to the crib and interrogate it there, and I commence by saying, Here is the God-man. Reason says that is a contradiction. How can God be a creature? Then I say that is the unembodied Word which is made flesh. The Word made flesh! repeated Reason; impossible! But I tell you still more. Infinite dominion is there weakness! infinite riches is there poverty! infinite majesty is there a slave! He clothed Himself with our slavery, He put on our rags and stood before His Father as the culprit! Yes, infinite majesty is there slavery! Yes, more than all, immortality is there death! Yet all that is contradiction, says Reason. But while faith and reason are there discussing, an army of angels hovers over Bethlehem, saying, "It is He! It is He!" I turn to Reason, and Reason asks me, How is this? I say I don't know how it is more than you do. I only know it is so. But why are you governed by your eye alone, why do you reject the evidence of your ear? St. Paul says, "Faith comes from *hearing*." I don't pretend to understand it at all, but how can I disbelieve the testimony over my head? Here, then, is the whole of Christianity in a nutshell, believing things which you cannot comprehend upon authority which you cannot deny. [Here the Rev. speaker stopped in the course of his argument to inquire if he was heard in the upper tier, and being assured that he was, he proceeded.] This, therefore, is what is called Revelation, a communication made to us on earth of things which we cannot understand, by an authority we dare not deny. This Revelation, the lecturer said, cannot be changed, for it is to be supposed that God would give as good laws to His Church as He has to the universe. The laws of natural philosophy never change. I never knew the sun to change; it has risen and set with as much regularity in my time as it did in the days of my grandfather. Not a blade of grass is wanting on general principles; the tide never comes in later than it ought. In fact, the natural world is perfect; true, He can make better worlds, but this world is perfect of its materials. Planets, tides, vegetable kingdoms, all come round about in their proper terms—they are never missing; they form a permanent mechanical system. And let the world be republican or monarchical, the laws of nature never vary. Let empires be thrown down and dynasties be swept away, there is not a cloud the less; let men do what they like upon earth, the course of nature is invariably the same.

St. Paul says we are all brothers, children of the same parents; that we have the same stamp of countenance, the same hopes of eternity. This is beyond dispute. Children of the same father, we are all brothers; we have the same high hopes and the same glorious rewards. Surely we ought to have only one kind of doctrine. This is what St. Paul says. How does he express it? He was a scholar and a gentleman. He knew how to write in the most finished language, and when God called him He did not annihilate his nature, He only made it more perfect, He exalted and sublimed it. And Paul tells us that religion should never change. What does he say? "One Lord, one faith, one baptism." Looking through the long vista of his acquired knowledge and sounding the depths of his inspired knowledge, he could find nothing in the world to be compared to it in oneness except God Himself. God unchanging, faith unchanging; no contradiction in the attributes of God, no contradiction in the truths of faith; above all governments faith, like God; holy, like God; exalting and not depressing the human intellect—did you ever see anything so beautiful? "One Lord, one faith, one baptism." Paul's logic is this: One Lord one faith, one faith one Lord; two faiths two Lords. Now, having concluded this point, you will ask me where this faith comes from. Well, I will say, as you can't get it out of your own heads, you must get it from some place else. Where ought it to come from? If it is not natural it must be supernatural, and as it leads to heaven, it must come from God. And is it not the greatest gift that can be given? It is. Yet God will always give this grace to the moral man that asks it. Surely He will not give the greatest of His gifts to a man who goes on perseveringly in sin. If Christ gave His grace to such He would be canonizing iniquity, He would be putting a premium upon vice. From all I have said, you will have concluded before this that faith and good works are the two conditions on which man can be saved, and the Scriptures have it, that "without faith it is *impossible* to please God." If these were the words of a poet or an essayist you might not take them in their full significance, but they are the words of inspiration; they come from the Holy Ghost. The Scriptures again say, as "the body without the spirit is dead, so also faith without good works is dead." This is the plain statement, the clear legislation. You will, therefore, I am sure, say with me that the greatest enemy to Christianity is the man who urges reason too far. This is what we call modern philosophy, this contending of reason against Revelation. You reason in these days, you are very clever, you raise your judgment to knock down Revelation, and stand amid the wild waste of unbelief with not a boundary of Christianity in view. I expect, as God is our Father, that He will not leave us without a landmark, and He has given us the most beautiful piece of legislation ever mortal eye beheld. Yes, the whole volume, page after page, is to the scholar one grand combination of facts, reducing human reason to its boundary and then sanctifying the human heart. He begins with the crib, this is the first page. If human reason is not able to read the first page, how can it read the second? If it cannot read the alphabet, how can it read the whole work? What next? Fasting in the desert. Here he gave a brief review of the life of the Saviour, His living in obedience to His parents, His preaching and teaching for three years, His miracles, His Transfiguration, and His death. We are lost proceeded the Rev. Lecturer, in the stupendousness of this fact. When He came to His death He left us His will, and here it is, said the Rev. Lecturer, laying his hand on the New Testament. And what ought God to will? A kingdom and an empire! No, a king could do that; it ought to be something more than kings or emperors could give. What ought it to be? Several kingdoms? This earth? Oh, no, He said His kingdom was not of this world. Well, what could He leave? Something of infinite value—Himself—He left Himself forever, till His Father should seize the pendulum of Time and stop its motion. Listen to the words by which this miracle was accompanied, "Do this like me." It is not a thing to be thought of, it is an action, a fact; "*do*" it. And when I see the priest doing it on the altar, I try to get an example of anything like it. Well, a child, a simple child, holding a spark on his hand, by throwing it into a magazine wakens a power that is stronger than the earth, and when the priest does what he is commanded, I know there is a spark on his tongue, an omnipotent word on his lip, which draws down Christ from Heaven to stand upon our altars between man's crime and God's vengeance. The lecturer continued in the same eloquent strain to show the difference between Faith and Reason, as exhibited in the case of Pilate the Roman Governor, whose educated reason could not discover Christ even when looking on Him, and the blind beggar by the wayside, who saw Him with the eyes of faith. He then concluded as follows: My Lord Archbishop, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have not tired myself, but I fear I have tired you. [Cries of "No, no."] You have given me a very warm welcome, [A voice, "*Cead mille failthe.*"] I again repeat that I never saw such a scene. I don't believe that I was ever in such a hall. You are packed together so closely that you can scarcely breathe. I again return you my most sincere thanks on the part of the Sisters of Mercy, those angels that attend the sick and minister to the afflicted and suffering. Every time they pass through your streets on their mission of mercy an angel of God accompanies them, step by step. Their Order has been established for the preservation of female innocence, and every father that loves his little girl, every father who knows what it is to bring his child up in virtue and innocence, can appreciate the work of these Sisters of Mercy. They are a garrison in your town against vice and crime, and I return you thanks on their part and on my own for this grand demonstration. I protest once more that I am not in a foreign country—I am perfectly at home. [Laughter and applause.] I shall bind up the events of this evening among the most cherished remembrances of my life, and I promise you, my Lord Archbishop, that I shall carry the recollection of it to my latest moments. [Prolonged cheers.]

Dr. Finnell stepped forward and announced that Rev. Dr. Cahill would deliver a course of four lectures on Astronomy during the first week in January.

GRAND CONCERT AT THE CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.—Those who have attended former concerts in this church, will be pleased to learn that a grand concert will be given therein on Sunday evening, the 1st of January, to commence at 8 o'clock. It will be under the direction of Mr. Berge, the celebrated organist of St. Francis Xavier's Church, under whose supervision the splendid organ of the Church of the Immaculate Conception was constructed. The choir of the St. Francis Xavier Church, and the members of the Mendelssohn Union, with others, will assist on the occasion. In our next issue we will give the programme and further particulars.

FAIR OF ST. BRIDGET'S.—St. Bridget's Ladies' Charity Fair is now open and will continue until the 31st inst., with a liberal display of every fancy and necessary requirement to render the same one of the most pleasing and attractive occasions of its kind ever presented to the charitably disposed in this city. A full band will be in attendance each evening, and from the preparations that have been made, it promises to be one of the best and most popular Fairs ever held in this city.

DEDICATION OF THE CHAPEL OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

Convent of Mount St. Vincent, Font Hill.

This beautiful edifice was dedicated on Tuesday the 13th inst., by the Very Rev. Wm. Starrs, V. G., assisted by Very Rev. M. McCarron, Rev. Messrs. McNierney, Quin, Lynch, Quarter, Breen, Danbresse, Baretta, Rimsall and Pernot. There were several other clergymen in attendance, and a number of the friends of the institution who were invited to be present. The occasion was peculiarly interesting, and everything seemed to conspire in making it so. The day was one of the finest the stormy month of December has ever seen; the air was pure and invigorating, and the scenery around, although denuded of its summer dress, appeared hardly less pleasing to the eye than we have seen it in "the leafy month of June."

We have already in our account of the Convent and Academy of Mt. St. Vincent given a description of the Chapel, but as it had not been completed at the time, we propose to say a few words in regard to the style of the building and its embellishments. The edifice is one of the largest connected with any convent or institution in the United States, and is capable of containing one thousand persons. Its length is one hundred feet, and the ceiling is forty-three feet in height. The sanctuary is in the form of an octagon, with a sacristy and a small altar at each side. On the ground ceiling over the altar is a representation in fresco of the Immaculate Conception, while the triplet window at the back of the altar is of richly stained glass, containing illustrations of Scriptural subjects. The sanctuary on which so much artistic embellishment has been expended, has double columns, with semi-circular arches, and the main ceiling is arched in the same manner, the bases of the arches resting on the foliated caps of a double row of columns that stand on either side of, and mark the limit of the main aisle. The side windows are also of stained glass, although not so rich as that which lights the sanctuary. The prevailing colors in which the interior is decorated are white and gold, which has a peculiarly chaste and classic effect. Take it altogether the Chapel of the Immaculate Conception at Font Hill is one of the finest of its size in the United States.

After the ceremony of dedication solemn High Mass was celebrated by the Vicar-General, who was assisted by Rev. Messrs. Lynch and Barett as Deacon and Sub-Deacon, and Rev. F. McNierney as Master of Ceremonies. An appropriate discourse was delivered by Rev. Father Pernot. Immediately after Mass there was a grand *Te Deum* and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

We should have stated that the Sisters and the pupils were in attendance at the dedication, which will long be remembered by all who had the privilege of being present.

Obituary.

REV. DANIEL G. DURNING.

Died on Friday morning, the 16th inst., at the residence of his father, in Newark, Daniel G. Durning, in the 40th year of his age.

Father Durning was recently the pastor of St. Mary's Church at Rondout. He formerly held the position of assistant paster at St. Peter's Church, Barclay street, in this city, and previous to that was an assistant priest at the Cathedral. While at the latter place, it is understood he was Secretary of the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York. The reverend deceased was a native of Newark.

A solemn High Mass of Requiem was celebrated on last Monday morning, the 13th inst., at the Cathedral, for the repose of his soul. The celebrant was Very Rev. Mr. Starrs, V. G., who was assisted by the Rev. Messrs. McEvoy and Woods as Deacon and Sub-Deacon, the Rev. Mr. McNierney officiating as Master of Ceremonies. Rev. Dr. Nelligan made an appropriate discourse on the occasion. In the sanctuary we observed Rev. Messrs. Quarter, Quinn, Brennan, Conron, Farrell, Treanor, Scollon, Doyle, Barry, McLoughlin and others of New York; Very Rev. Mr. Moran, V. G., Rev. Messrs. McQuaid, Doane and others of the Diocese of Newark; Rev. Messrs. Keegan, Bohan and others of Brooklyn. After the services the remains were deposited in the vault under the Cathedral for the clergy. *Requiescat in pace.*

DR. CAHILL AT THE CATHEDRAL.—This distinguished divine will preach Christmas morning, at half past ten o'clock, in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

EFFECTS OF THE NATURAL FEATURES OF A COUNTRY UPON ITS PEOPLE.—This is a subject on which Werner used to delight his pupils. It is adverted to by Dr. Wordsworth in his very beautiful work entitled "Greece, Pictorial, Descriptive and Historical." After pointing out the advantages of the climate, as producing "strength without stiffness and softness without effeminacy," and the geographical position as favorable to intercourse with all other nations then civilized, Dr. Wordsworth adds:

"If we turn our eyes to the interior of the country, we are struck with the remarkable manner in which it is divided by the hand of nature into distinct provinces. The long ridges of mountains by which it is intersected in various directions, have traced upon its soil the lines of a natural map, which no hand of man will ever erase. Hence that distinction of tribes, differing from each other in extraction, dialect, and civil and religious institutions with which the soil of Greece was peopled.

"That the spirit of emulation and rivalry which naturally arose among these different tribes, produced very important results, both for good and evil, it is not necessary to observe. While the cause of the nation, as a whole, suffered from the disunion consequent upon it, yet a love of glory and distinction was thus excited among the individual members of which the nation consisted, which led to no ignoble effects, either in arts or arms. The productions, too, of the poet and historian, gained life and vigor from the variety of dialects which were spoken by these different nations, and each of which was appropriated and consecrated, as it were, to the service of its own peculiar subject; and the political philosopher of Greece was enabled to confirm and illustrate his own speculations, by reference to the various forms of civil polity adopted by the numerous States among which his country was divided.

"It would be long to inquire what facilities and encouragements were given to the cultivation of the arts by the physical properties which characterized the land of Greece. That the imaginative faculties of its inhabitants were awakened and kept alive by the remarkable phenomena which presented themselves to their view, cannot be doubted.

"The volcanic fires which agitated its soil, the earthquakes which overthrew the walls of its cities and convulsed the inmost recesses of its hills, the lakes whose inundations engulfed its plains, the rivers which forced their way by subterranean chasms through the barriers of rocky hills—to omit all reference to the majestic forms of nature in repose which daily met his eye, namely, a sky without clouds, a sea studded with numerous islands, and a land clad with thick forests—and not to mention the creations of art which so happily adorned these natural objects as to seem to be united and identified with them, as, for instance, the stately mass and the well marshalled columns of the Doric temple rising on the hill, or the breathing statue in the grove, all these objects were to the imagination of the Greek like so many trophies of Miltiades to the mind of Themistocles; they haunted him like a passion by day and disturbed his sleep by night; they carried him away from the region of blank abstractions and from the contemplation of mere objects of sense, to dwell in the presence of living powers, by whom, in his creed, all the motions of the universe were impelled and controlled.

"To descend from contemplating the conceptions of genius, to consider the mechanical operations of art: It was to the geological formation of its mountains, to the durable limestone rock of which they consist, that Greece was indebted for those magnificent works of military architecture—for the massy wall and lofty tower of polygonal masonry by which she defended the cities which still stand upon her hills, and which seem to rival, in permanence and strength, the mountains themselves from which their materials were hewn.

"Again, it is to the rich and varied veins of marble which streamed, in exhaustless abundance, through the quarries of Paros, of Pentelicus, of Hymettus and of Carystus, that she owed the noblest works of her sculptors and her architects—her Parthenons and her Theseums, her friezes of Phigaleia and of Ægina.

And as it was the wealth of her soil to which she was indebted for the existence of these beautiful creations, so it was the purity of her air which preserved them; this latter element allowed her to attract the popular eye, to inform the national taste, to inspire the faith, and to evoke the gratitude of her sons by the statues and pictures of her gods and her heroes, of her good and great men, which she placed, not only beneath roofs or within walls, not merely in the enclosures of her halls and of her fanes, but on the lofty pediments of her temples, in the open spaces of her agoras, at the doors of her houses, and in the crowded avenues of her streets.

"This permitted her also to decorate her buildings with the brilliant and varied hues which painting lent to her sister art, and to imitate the clearness of her own sky and the freshness of her own sea, by those architectural embellishments which art would not venture to adopt except in a country alone where nature has eclipsed in brightness and vivacity of execution every thing that art can conceive."

SOAP AS A MEANS OF ART.—Dr. Ferguson Branson, of Sheffield, writing in the Journal of the Society of Arts, says:—"Several years ago, I was endeavoring to find an easy substitute for wood-engraving, or rather to find out a substance more readily cut than wood, and yet sufficiently firm to allow of a cast being taken from the surface when the design was finished, to be reproduced in type-metal, or by the electrotype process. After trying various substances, I at last hit upon one which at first promised success—namely, the very common substance called soap, but I found that much more skill than I possessed was required to cut the fine lines for surface-printing. A very little experience with the material convinced me that, though it might not supply the place of wood for surface-printing, it contained within itself the capability of being extensively applied to various useful and artistic processes in a manner hitherto unknown. Die-sinking is a tedious process, and no method of die-sinking that I am aware of admits of freedom of handling. A drawing may be executed with a hard point on a smooth piece of soap almost as readily, as freely, and in as short a time as an ordinary drawing with a lead pencil. Every touch thus produced is clear, sharp, and well defined. When the drawing is finished, a cast may be taken from the surface in plaster, or, better still, by pressing the soap firmly into heated gutta-percha. In gutta-percha, several impressions may be taken without injuring the soap, so as to admit of proofs being taken and corrections made—a very valuable and practical good quality in soap. It will even bear being pressed into melted sealing-wax, without injury. I have never tried a sulphur mould, but I imagine an impression from the soap could easily be taken by that method. Dr. Branson has also employed bees-wax, white-wax, sealing-wax, lace, as well as other plastic bodies; and in some of these cases a heated steel knitting-needle, or point, was substituted for the ivory knitting-needle. He has sent several specimens to the Society of Arts, which show, that from the gutta-percha or plastic cast, a cast in brass may be obtained, with the impression either sunk or in relief.

Notwithstanding the prohibition of the Koran against paintings and images, the Sultan Mahomed II. had a fancy for the arts, and ordered Gentil Bellini, a Venetian artist, to paint a picture of the beheading of John the Baptist. When the picture was finished, the Sultan found fault with the representation of the wounded part; and to show him that his criticism was correct, he immediately drew his cimiter and struck off the head of one of his slaves. Bellini, on leaving the presence, thinking he had caught "an ugly customer," set sail for Venice the same evening.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. NICHOLS' LECTURES ON CATHOLICITY AND PROTESTANTISM.—The following series of Lectures is now in course of publication:—

I. The History of the Holy Catholic Church.
II. The History of Protestantism.
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Each Lecture makes a neat pamphlet of seventy pages; and they are furnished at the rate of 10 for $1, 50 for $3, 100 for $5, sent by mail, post-paid, either of one Lecture or the series. Nearly thirty thousand have already been ordered for gratuitous distribution. The first three are issued, and the other two are in press and will soon be ready. Address T. L. NICHOLS, M. D., New York.

The Metropolitan Record for 1860

THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

THE NEW ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

ENGRAVINGS OF THE INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR OF THE GREAT EDIFICE.

Notice to our Agents throughout the United States and elsewhere.

A FEW WORDS TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

As we shall enter upon the second volume of The METROPOLITAN RECORD with the beginning of the year 1860, we have a few words to say in regard to the future. And, in the first place, we shall commence by returning our sincere thanks not alone to the Catholic community, but to our fellow-citizens of other denominations, for the liberal and generous support which we have thus far received. It is true that when we commenced the publication of The METROPOLITAN RECORD, we did so upon a system which was calculated to obtain for us at first only a limited circulation, but we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the rule we have adopted. A cash basis is in fact the only one on which a newspaper can be successfully conducted, and holding to this belief, it is our intention to continue as we began—by requiring payments to be invariably made in advance. While on this subject, we may say we are glad to perceive that the cash system has been adopted by a very considerable number of our Catholic cotemporaries throughout the country, and we have no doubt that it will prove, as it has in our own case, the best for themselves, and consequently for all those who desire the continued success of the papers to which they subscribe.

OUR PROGRAMME FOR THE COMING YEAR.

And now, as te what we ourselves propose to do in return for the liberal support which we have received. In our first number we informed the public that it was our intention to make The RECORD, in the full acceptation of the term, "a Catholic family paper," a paper which we hoped would be always received as a welcome visitor. We have labored sincerely and faithfully to this end, while it has been at the same time our earnest endeavor to render our paper in no respect inferior in its secular reading and general news department to any other weekly in the country. In the coming year it shall be our aim so to improve the general character of The RECORD, in all its departments, as to gain for it the continued support and confidence of the Catholic population throughout the United States. At present, though not quite a year in existence, we have subscribers in every State of the Union, in Canada, in Ireland, France, and other countries, and we have no reason, therefore, to complain of the measure of support which has thus far been given to our enterprize.

THE ENGRAVINGS OF THE NEW ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

It is our intention in the first number of the second volume to re-publish the engraving representing the exterior of the Cathedral, as the large edition which we issued was inadequate to supply the great demand. It is our intention to give in the same number an elaborate engraving of the interior of the same edifice, with a full and more detailed description than has been herctofore published.

A LARGE EDITION OF THE FIRST NUMBER.

We shall, therefore, issue an unusually large edition of the first number, and we would take this opportunity of asking our agents in New York and adjoining cities. Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New Orleans, Cincinnati, and other parts of the United States and elsewhere, to send in their orders at the earliest possible moment.

BINDING THE RECORD.

It is particularly gratifying, as a proof of the favor in which The RECORD is held, to hear of the generally expressed desire to preserve it for binding, and it has been a cause of considerable regret that we have not been able to supply back numbers. In our second volume we shall, however, endeavor to provide against all deficiencies of the kind by printing an additional number over our actual circulation.

A TALK WITH OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Before concluding, we have a few words to say to our city subscribers. There have, we are aware, been just causes for complaint in some instances in regard to the irregular weekly delivery of our paper, and we have always endeavored, when such cases of neglect have been brought to our notice, to prevent their repetition. During the first two months these complaints were, we must confess, somewhat numerous, and it is with the view of preventing the possibility of their occurrence in the coming year that we now refer to the matter. The prolific, and we may say the chief cause of the difficulty is to be found in the fact that many of our subscribers have taken the paper from carriers who have not been appointed or authorized by the Editor, and who could not consequently be held responsible by him for neglect or irregularity in the delivery of the paper. We would, therefore, request all those who desire to subscribe for the year 1860, and who would prefer to pay the carrier as the paper is delivered from week to week, to send in their names and addresses to our office before the 1st of January next.

A WARNING AGAINST SO-CALLED AGENTS AND CANVASSERS.

We would also warn the public against paying their subscription to any so-called agents or canvassers, unless they can show a certificate from the office, and can furnish them with a receipt on a printed bill coming from our establishment.

In regard to our advertising terms, we would state that to Catholic Educational Institutions a reduction of 25 per cent will be made on our regular prices.

All business and other communications should be addressed to the Editor and Proprietor, who is the sole publisher of this paper.

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SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New York will be the first class steamship PRINCE ALBERT, Capt. NICHOLS, Commander, which sails on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to the principal cities on main railway routes of Great Britain and Ireland. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $50; Second, $30. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson street, and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of railways in Great Britian for $35, or from Galway for $30.

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Under the charge of the FRANCISCAN BROTHERS.

This Institution, situated in Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa., about four miles from Cresson Station, on the direct route between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, has been lately chartered, with privileges to confer the usual Collegiate Honors and Degrees.

The location of the College is one of the most healthy to be found in Pennsylvania, this portion of the Alleghany Mountains being proverbial for its pure water, bracing air and picturesque scenery.

The scholastic year commences on the 1st of September and ends on the 1st of July following; it is divided into two sessions.

Students do not return home between the sessions.

The course of studies embraces Christian Doctrine, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Rhetoric, History, Natural Philosophy, Geology, Astronomy, the use of the Globes, Algebra, Geometry, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, Engineering, Surveying, Mensuration, Landscape and Perspective Drawing, Architecture, Mental Philosophy, Book-keeping, Instrumental Music, Latin and English Composition, together with the Greek and Modern Languages (if required).

Unremitting attention will be given to the intellectual and moral culture of the students, while the discipline will be sufficiently strict, mild and parental.

External compliance with the rules is required from all.

TERMS.

The annual pension for Board and Tuition (payable half yearly in advance)..... $100
Washing and use of Bedding per annum..... 10
Pupils remaining at the Academy during vacation will pay an extra charge of..... 15
The Classics and Modern Languages form an extra charge of..... 10
Surveying and use of instruments..... 10
Postage, if not, Letters, Locks and stationery, if not furnished by parents or guardians, will form an extra charge, as will also medical attendance.

Each pupil must come provided with a sufficient supply of Summer and Winter clothing—six shirts, six pocket handkerchiefs, six pairs of stockings, four pairs of drawers, six towels and three pairs of boots or shoes.

A half yearly account of the health, conduct and literary progress of each pupil will be transmitted to his parents or guardians.

No deduction for accidental absence unless occasioned by sickness.

All letters addressed (post paid) to the "Superior of the Franciscan Monastery, Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa," will receive due attention.

For further particulars, apply to the Superior of the College. Reference may be made to Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Rev. W. Pollard, Loretto, or to any of the Rev. Clergy in the neighborhood of the Institution. s17 3m

ACADEMY OF THE HOLY INFANCY,
Manhattanville, New York, under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

PROSPECTUS.

THE LOCATION.

The Academy occupies an elevated site on the east bank of the Hudson River, about eight miles from New York—a position not less remarkable for its salubrity than for the delightful and varied scenery by which it is surrounded. From many of its windows it partially presents one of those beautiful and enchanting scenes so peculiar to this part of the country, the eye being almost constantly greeted by the pleasing sight of sails and steamers, as they glide up and down the bosom.

THE BUILDINGS.

Neither pains nor expense have been spared in the improvements which have been made of late, in and about the institution, all of which are admirably adapted to the comfort and convenience of its pupils.

THE SYSTEM.

The plan upon which the institution is conducted has, through the past, ensured to it its immense success. Discipline is mild, though firm. Instruction is imparted in a pleasant and agreeable manner, and a paternal vigilance is at all times exercised. A weekly record of behavior is kept for the inspection of parents and guardians, and quarterly reports are forwarded to them, giving full particulars of the conduct and application of their sons and wards, and of their progress and proficiency in the various branches of learning.

N. B.—The pupils are habituated to speak French, both with their teachers and among themselves. The youngest among them receive particular care in regard to their dress, and other little personal necessities.

TERMS.

Pension, Washing and Mending of Linen, use of Books, Stationery and Library, per annum..... $180
Mending of Clothes and Shoes, Postage of Letters, &c., form extra expense, chargeable to the parents.
Payments to be made half-yearly in advance.

TUITION.

The Course of Instruction embraces the following branches, viz: Christian Doctrine, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Book-keeping, Geometry, Trigonometry, Algebra, Composition, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Mythology, French and Vocal Music and Drawing.

The following are extra, viz: Instrumental Music, Spanish and German Languages.

No extra charge for French or Drawing.

For further particulars apply personally or by letter to no5 3m BROTHER STYLIEN, Director.

A CATHOLIC LADY, RESIDING IN 125th street, (Harlem) near the Christian Brothers School, and having two small Spanish boys under her charge, would like to increase the number. Those parents whose sons require female care, and the advantages of a good school, may rest assured that they will here find all they desire.

The best of references given and required. Terms for Board, washing and mending will be $150 per annum, payable six months in advance.

Address M. M., box 105, Harlem Post Office, New York. aug18 tf

MONS. L. DE'GRAND-VAL'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J.—Terms for board, Washing and Tuition in Classical and Commercial courses, including French and Vocal Music $200, per annum. Annual session begins September 1. New pupils received at any time previous without extra charge. Special reference—Rev. A. Cauvin of Hoboken. jy23 1y

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION,
No. 694 Broadway, corner of Fourth street.
A NEW EXHIBITION.
The finest gallery of European paintings ever opened in New York.
Admission..... 25 cents.
Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. sep24 8m

PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, which is so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
It has been used in thousands of cases where the Hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is, at the same time, unrivalled as a dressing for the Hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days. au27 1y

ASTOR HOUSE RESTAURANT.—THE Restaurant connected with the Astor House is open daily, except Sundays, for the service of breakfasts and dinners. The vegetables, milk and eggs are fresh every day from the Astor House farm, and the best oysters and finest varieties of fish are to be had here at all seasons, prepared and served in new and approved styles. Entrance on Broadway and also on Barclay street. oct22 8m

INSTRUCTION.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE,
LATHORE, WESTMORELAND CO., PA.

This Institution, conducted by the Fathers of the Benedictine Order, is beautifully situated on a gently rising eminence, commanding a view of the Central Railroad, which passes through its extensive grounds, and of the surrounding country for miles. The healthiness of the situation is proverbial, serious sickness being scarcely known in the Institution. This College, as being attached to the noviciate of the Order for America, affords to the student not equaled by any other in this country. Greek, Latin, German, Italian and French form no extra charge. Vocal Music, taught by, perhaps, some of the best teachers in the country, is carried to a higher perfection, the class having at all times an opportunity of assisting at the solemn services of the Church, here carried out in all their majesty and grandeur. Even this forms no extra charge. The number of Professors and Assistants connected with the College is nearly forty.

Theologians have separate apartments. The strictest discipline is invariably enforced on the students—no exception, what persuasion—all being required to conform to the general rules of the College.

The terms, which are exceedingly moderate, are:
Board and Tuition, including Bedding, per scholastic year..... $90
Washing..... 7
Stationery..... 5
Medical attendance and medicines..... 5
Instrumental Music, including use of Piano and Organ..... 10
Drawing and Painting, each..... 10
Use of Library..... 1

TERMS—Payable half yearly in advance.

The English Department embraces a full course, and is conducted by Americans and English Teachers.

The Scholastic Year begins on the 1st of September and ends on the 1st of July.

REV. OTHMAR WIRTZ, O. S. B.,
au27 tf Director.

PROSPECTUS OF ST. FRANCIS Xavier's College, No. 39 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, New York city.

The English Department is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. The different branches of the Collegiate Course are taught by Professors entirely devoted to the advancement of their pupils, and whose chief object is the moral and religious education of their students.

This College affords the two-fold advantage of a complete Classical and thoroughly Catholic education.

The course comprises two distinct departments, the Classical and Commercial.

The Classical Course embraces the Greek, Latin, English and French languages; Rhetoric, Poetry, Elocution, History, Geography, Mythology; a complete course of Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.

The Commercial Course, which is completed in three years, comprises the English and French lanuages, English Literature, Elocution, History, Geography, Mythology, the use of Globes, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The German language is taught free of charge to those who wish to learn it.

Besides the Classical and Commercial Courses, there are three preparatory classes for younger students, in which they are carefully taught Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, History and Arithmetic, so as to fit them for the higher branches of study.

When a student presents himself for admission, he is examined and placed in the class for which his previous acquirements and age entitle him.

Punctual attendance is earnestly recommended; hence, in case of absence, a note from the parents or guardians is required, who shall be informed of the non-attendance of their children or wards.

Monthly reports of behavior, application and progress are sent to parents and guardians. To insure success, private study at home should be insisted on.

There are two public exhibitions—one in winter, the other for promotion at the close of the academic year.

In the plan of the College a court-yard, entirely cut off from the street, is reserved for recreation, so that from the arrival of the students in the morning at nine o'clock, until their departure after class hours in the afternoon, they are entirely secluded, and superintended by the Prefects and Professors.

The academic year commences on the first Monday in September, and ends about the middle of July. It is divided into quarters of eleven weeks each.

TERMS PER QUARTER IN ADVANCE.

For students over nine years of age..... $12 50
For students under nine years of age..... 7 50
Vocal Music and Drawing form extra charges.
o22 8m MICHAEL DRISCOLL, S. J., Rector.

ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY, NOS. 44 and 46 SECOND STREET, NEW YORK.

PROSPECTUS, 1859-'60.

This Institution, under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, presents the threefold advantage of a Classical, Commercial and thoroughly Catholic education.

The number of pupils present at the close of the past academic year exceeded two hundred—more than double the attendance of the preceding year.

There are three Departments, of two Classes each, under the charge of twelve Professors—a gradation necessarily conducive to the rapid advancement of the pupils.

In the Preparatory Department, the pupils are carefully taught Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, History, and mental and practical Arithmetic.

Terms, including books, $5 and $6 per Quarter.

The course in the Intermediate Department, in addition to the foregoing, embraces English Composition, Elocution, Book Keeping, Mensuration, Algebra, French, and Vocal Music.

Terms, including books, $7 and $8 per Quarter.

The course in the Commercial Department comprises, together with the preceding branches, Rhetoric, Mythology, Natural History, Plane and Spherical Geometry and Trigonometry, Conics, Surveying, Navigation, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Elementary Chemistry, and the Use of the Globes, their Apparatus, Charts, &c.

Terms, including books, $9 and $10 per Quarter.

A Greek Class and three Latin Classes are open, without extra charge, to those who desire to study those languages. Books, however, are not furnished.

The Preparatory Course in Linear Drawing and Perspective, Shadows, Coloring, &c., can do so, without extra charge for tuition. Materials not furnished.

Instrumental Music forms an extra charge. Piano, printed music and privilege of learning on another Instrument included, $6 per Quarter. Violin, with use of Instrument, and same privilege, $3 per Quarter.

Payments Quarterly in advance.

jy30 1y BROTHER AMBROSE, Director.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, NEW YORK.—This institution, situated at Fordham, eleven miles from the city on the Harlem Railroad, is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

The terms are—Board, Tuition, use of bedding, per annum, payable half yearly, in advance, $200; Washing and Mending of Linen, $15; Physician's Fees, $3. The extra charges are for the summer vacation spent at College; for Music, Drawing, German, Spanish, and use of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, besides Books, Stationery, Clothing etc., when furnished by the Treasurer.

There are two Preparatory Classes, from which Students pass to the classical or to the Commercial Course.

The Collegiate Year begins on the FIRST WEDNESDAY of September, and ends about the 15th of July.

sep3 8m B. J. TELLIER, S. J., President.

INSTRUCTION.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,
SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA.

This Institution is exclusively Catholic; therefore students will be carefully instructed in the doctrines and trained in the practice of their religion. It is equidistant from New York and Philadelphia, accessible from the former by the New York and Erie Railroad; from the latter by the Belvidere, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. The location of the College is upon high ground, which commands an extensive view of the surrounding country—a beautiful and picturesque scenery; and the immediate vicinity is interspersed with lakes of which afford delightful and healthy exercise by skating in winter and fishing in summer. The healthfulness of the locality is unsurpressed, if not unequalled, by any portion of the United States. This, added to the seclusion of the place—removed, as it is, from those haunts which entice unwary youth to sin and ruin—the strict vigilance with which the moral and general deportment of students are guarded, the attention paid to their comfort and personal habits, the firm yet mild and paternal means by which due observance of established rules is enforced, and the moderate terms for which education is imparted, should strongly recommend St. Joseph's to parents who wish to give their children a solid Christian education.

A sufficient number of competent teachers is engaged, under whose strict surveillance students are at all times—in the day as well as in the class and study rooms.

The annual session of studies commences on the first Wednesday of September and ends on the 8th of July. The terms for board and tuition, including the Commercial, Classic and Scientific course, also, washing and mending linens and stockings, bed and bedding, are $116 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. Books, stationery, postage, clothes, and, in case of sickness, doctor's fees, vocal and instrumental music, also the modern languages, will form extra charges.

No deduction will be made for any pupil who withdraws before the expiration of the term, except in case of sickness.

All letters and communications should be addressed to REV. H. MONAHAN,
St. Joseph's College, Susquehanna Co., Pa.
V. REV. J. V. O'REILLY, V. G., President.
H. MONAHAN, Vice-President. au27 3m

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
SUSQUEHANNA CO., PA.

This Institution, which is under the direction of the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, is situated within a short distance of St. Joseph's College above named, and, together with equal salubrity and superior beauty of location, it possesses all the advantages which recommend such institutions to the patronage of the Catholic public.

The strictest attention is paid to mould the manners and principles of young ladies upon a polite Christian basis, and to inculcate habits of order, neatness and industry.

The annual session of studies commences on the first Monday of September and ends on the first Wednesday of July. The terms for board and tuition are $100 per annum, payable invariably half yearly in advance.

The course of instruction embraces the English, French and Latin Languages, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Astronomy, the use of Maps and Globes, Composition, Rhetoric, Chemistry and Botany, Sacred and Profane History, Religious Instruction, Sewing, Embroidering, Chenille Work, Music, Vocal and Instrumental, &c., &c.

French, Latin and Music will form extra charges: also stationery, books, postage and doctor's fees. No deduction will be made to any pupil leaving the Academy before the expiration of the term, except in case of sickness.

In connection with the Academy is a department wherein children and adults are prepared for the reception of the Sacraments on the most moderate terms.

For further information, apply to Mother M. MAGDALEN, St. Joseph's Academy, Susquehanna Co., Pa. au27 3m

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE,
GEORGETOWN, D. C.

The Academic Year at this Institution commences on the first Monday of September, and ends about the mid dle of July.

EXPENSES.

The expenses for the Scholastic Year, for Tuition, Board, Lodging, Washing and Mending of Linens, &c..... $200 00
($100 00 invariably in advance.)
Medical aid and Medicines..... 5 00
For Half Boarders..... 125 00
For Day Scholars..... 50 00
Use of Philosophical and Astronomical Instruments..... 5 00
Graduation Fees..... 5 00
For those Students who may spend the Vacation at the College, an extra charge will be made of..... 20 00
All accounts must be paid half yearly in advance.
Students may enter on any time during the Session
Should a student leave before the expiration of a quarter, no deduction will be made, except in cases of sickness or dismission.
au27 3m JOHN EARLY, S. J., President.

SETON HALL COLLEGE, MADISON, N. J.—Studies will be resumed on Wednesday, August 24, 1859.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition, washing, mending, use of bed and bedding, per annum..... $225 00
Physicians Fees, per annum..... 3 00
Music and Drawing, each per annum..... 40 00
German, Italian and Spanish, each per ann.. 25 00
$40 extra will be charged to students who remain at the College during vacation. The number of students is limited to sixty.
sep3 8m B. J. McQUAID, President.

ACADEMY MOUNT ST. VINCENT, Near Yonkers, Westchester County, New York. Delightfully situated on the east bank of the Hudson, will be open for the reception of pupils on the first Monday of September. For beauty and sublimity of scenery, pure and salubrious air and extensive view this location cannot be surpassed.

TERMS PER ACADEMIC YEAR.

The charge for board, and tuition in English and French, (including bed and bedding,) payable half-yearly in advance, $160; washing, $10; stationery and doctor's fees, $10. Music, drawing, painting, Spanish and German form extra charges.

For further information apply at the institution, or by letter to the Mother Superior.

N. B.—Visitors can reach the Academy at different hours of the day by the river steamers touching at Yonkers, by the Hudson River cars, which will stop on the grounds, or by private conveyance of the turnpike. je25 6m

ST. BONAVENTURE'S COLLEGE, ALLEGANY, Cattaraugus County, New York.—This institution is situated near the Allegany River, within a short distance of the Allegany and Olean Stations, on the New York and Erie Railroad.

The scholastic year is from the first of September to the first of July.

TERMS.

Tuition, Board, Washing and Mending, per annum, to be paid half yearly in advance, $180.

Modern languages and music form extra charge.

PAMFILO DA MAGLIANO, O. S. F., President.
se24 3m

INSTRUCTION.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.—ST. JOSEPH'S COUNTY, INDIANA. This Institution, chartered in 1844, numbers at the present time, in connection with St. Mary's, one mile distant, more than five hundred inmates. It is seated in the valley of St. Joseph, a region, one of the healthiest and most invigorating to the constitution in the northwest, between two railroads, either of which places is within thirty hours travel of New York or Philadelphia and within three of Chicago. The studies are divided into four distinct Departments, viz: the Collegiate Department, comprising a full course in the Liberal Arts and Exact Sciences, has a corps of able Professors, mostly European. The Commercial, which has hitherto been the largest, is in the hands of competent and experienced Professors chiefly American. The Preparatory is designed to fit Students for the College proper and comprehends thorough Rudimental Instruction. The Department of the Minims contains twenty-five of the youngest boys, of ages ranging from six to ten years, and is exclusively under the charge of an American lady.

It is unnecessary to call the attention of Parents having sons and daughters to educate, to the proximity to the University of St Mary's Academy, under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

In both Institutions, the French and German are taught by natives of France and Germany.

TERMS, $125 PER ANNUM.
REV. E. SORIN, President.
NOTRE DAME, Jan. 1, 1859. no12 6m

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

The annual session commences on the 16th of August, and ends on the last Thursday of June.

The pension for Board and Tuition, in the classical course is..... $150 00
The pension for Board and Tuition in the English and Commercial course is..... 185 00
French, Spanish, German and Drawing, each.... 20 00
Music..... 40 00
August 11, 1858. REV. P. REILLY, President.
129 1y

MT. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, NEAR Emmittsburg, Frederick Co. Md. The annual session of studies at Mt. St. Mary's College commences on the 24th of August and ends on the last Wednesday of June.

The terms for Board and Tuition, including the entire Classic and Scientific course, also, Doctor's Salary, Washing and Mending, Bed and bedding, are $200 per annum, viz: $100 for each half-year, always to be paid in advance. The charges for Music and Drawing are each $40 per annum; for each of the Modern Languages, $20 per annum.

The students are always under the watchful care and government of their Professors and Tutors, and form but one family with them. All are instructed in the doctrines, and trained to the practice of the Catholic religion.

Applicants for admission, who have studied in other Colleges or Academies, must produce certificates of good standing and character.

Youths not qualified to enter on the Collegiate course are admitted into the Preparatory Department.

my14 6m JOHN McCAFFREY, D. D. President.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN.—German Catholic School-house of the Most Holy Redeemer, 544 and 546 Fourth street, New York.

The classes will open and the institution will commence its second year on the first Monday in September.

The branches of education are: English, German, French, Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Book-keeping, Drawing, &c.

Terms: Instruction very reasonable, and payments in advance.

For further particulars, apply to Rev. Father Helmpracht, Director of the Academy and Rector of the Convent of the Most Holy Redeemer, 152 Third street, or to P. Lux, Principal of the Institution, 592 Fourth street. jy16 6m

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY, BARENS, PERRY COUNTY, MO.

This Seminary, located about 80 miles below St. Louis and 12 miles from the Mississippi, is intended for the education of aspirants to the Ecclesiastical state.

The course of students in the classical, commercial and scientific departments is solid and extensive; embracing, with the English, the French, German, Latin and Greek languages, Grammer, Geography, History, use of the Globes, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Book-keeping, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Logic and Metaphysics, Church Music and Ceremonies.

The studies are designed and so regulated as to prepare the students for the higher branches of Ecclesiastical learning, whilst qualifying them for secular pursuits, should such be afterwards found to be their calling. The discipline is strict, though mild and parental. No boy of light or unruly manners will be retained in the establishment. The greatest attention is paid to the improvement of the mental and moral culture of the pupils. Every student is required to bring a letter of recommendation from the Most Rev. Bishop, his own Bishop, or Pastor, unless personally known to the Superior or Directors.

Age of admittance 14 years.

Terms: For board, tuition, washing, and mending of things washed, bed and bedding, and medical attendance, $125 per scholastic year.

Music, which is optional, will form an extra charge of $25 per scholastic year.

A select number of Catholic children under the age of 15 years, who evince good, pious, tractable dispositions, are received and trained as the Ecclesiastical students, particular attention being paid to the wants of their tender age, and to the wishes of their parents or guardians. Terms for these, $150 per scholastic year, washing, mending, medical attendance, &c., as above, included.

Half-yearly payments in advance will invariably be required. Clothing, books, and stationary, in all cases form an extra charge; and parents or guardians wishing their children or wards to be provided with clothing, books, &c., must deposit a sufficient sum in the hands of the Treasurer.

Each student should come well provided with all the necessary articles of summer and winter clothing, also a cassock and surplice.

The scholastic year commences on the 1st of September, and concludes in the beginning of July. Semi-annual bulletins are sent to parents and guardians, apprising them of the health, progress, standing and conduct of their children and wards. No student received for less than half a year, and no deduction made for removal within that time, unless in case of dismissal or protracted illness.

The Seminary is under the direction of the Lazarists, or Priests of the Congregation of the Mission, who have their noviciate and scholasticate. The grounds are spacious, and a large and magnificent church is attached to the Institution.

Persons visiting the Seminary may stop at St. Mary's or Rozier's Landing, where they may procure a conveyance to the Seminary.

VERY REV. S. V. RYAN, V. G. M., oct1 Superior.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

AGENCIES.—We have appointed the following Agents for the RECORD, in addition to those already announced:—

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Messrs. Downing & Daly, 189 South Eighth street.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Mr. James S. B. Smith, 38 North Gay street.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, Camp st.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Mr. John J. Kelly, 267 Washington street.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—O. E. Duffy, 429 E street.

BROOKLYN, L. I.—James Nevins, 302 Fulton street; Michael Nevins, 180 Fulton street.

CINCINNATI, O.—M. H. Bird.

TOBACCO.

JULIAN ALLEN'S CELEBRATED Granulated Smoking TOBACCO is, without exception, the finest article in this or any other country. Also, Fulaski and Bobby Burns SNUFFS. Copyright of the above secured in the United States, 23 years. For sale by all first class Tobacconists, Druggists and Grocers. Retail 10 cents per paper, about fifty pipes in it, and every pipe as good as a Havana cigar.

Depot, 150 Water street, New York. ja29 1y

THE VIRGINIA TOBACCO AGENCY ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

CHARLES M. CONNOLLY & CO.,

No. 45 Water street, New York,

Commission Merchants and Agents for the sale of Manufactured and Leaf Tobacco, solely on Commission.

oct22 3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, IMPORTER of MOURNING GOODS, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Prices very reasonable.

N. B.—Ladies' own materials made to order. d17 3m

ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Under the Direction of THE SISTERS OF MERCY, 210 Madison Avenue, South-west corner of 37th street, NEW YORK.

This Institution will be opened for the admission of pupils on

Tuesday, January 3d, 1860.

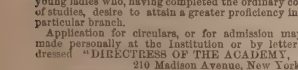
The course of studies will be complete in a literary and scientific point of view, and every facility afforded for the acquisition of the accomplishments of modern society.

The method of instruction which is designed to develope the mental faculties, will also embrace moral training as the basis of a true and solid education, but there will be no interference with the religious tenets of any pupil.

Arrangements will be made to suit the convenience of young ladies who, having completed the ordinary course of studies, desire to attain a greater proficiency in any particular branch.

Application for circulars, or for admission may be made personally at the Institution or by letter addressed "DIRECTRESS OF THE ACADEMY, 210 Madison Avenue, New York."

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.



"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a rare Companion for the Winter Months.

Every Pianist,	Should procure this weekly
Every Singer,	publication of Vocal and
Every Teacher,	Piano Forte Music, com-
Every Pupil,	ing but 10 CENTS a
Every Amateur,	number, and pronounced

By the entire Press of the Country to be "THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WORK OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD."

Twelve full-size Pages of Vocal and Piano Forte Music FOR 10 CENTS.

Yearly, $5; Half-yearly, $2 50; Quarterly, $1 25.

Subscribe to "Our Musical Friend," or order it from the nearest Newsdealer, and you will have Music enough for your entire family at an insignificant cost; and if you want Music for the Flute, Violin, Cornet, Clarionet, Accordion, &c., &c., subscribe to the

SOLO MELODIST,

Containing Twelve Pages, costing only 10 cents a number; yearly, $3 50; half-yearly, $1 25.

All the Back Numbers at 10 cents, and Bound Volumes, containing 17 numbers, at $3 50 each, constantly on hand.

C. B SEYMOUR & CO.,
107 Nassau street, New York.

PERUVIAN SYRUP; OR, PROTECTED SOLUTION OF PROTOXIDE OF IRON COMBINED, wholesale and retail by HARRIS & CO., 429 Broadway, New York, Corner of Howard street.

Retail | Large Bottles (24 oz.), $1, or three for $5.
Prices. | Small Do. (10 oz.), $1, or six for $5.

Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

Pamphlets can be had on application, or will be sent free of charge to any address. Liberal arrangements made with the trade. See advertisement in another column. d24 6m

JOHN KAVANAGH, Real Estate Agent and Money Negotiator. Fire and Life Insurance effected in the best Companies. Rents and other Debts Collected.

No. 778 Sixth Avenue, between 45th and 46th streets, New York.

Office hours—8 to 18 A. M. and 5 to 8 P.M. au20 6m

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.—ARRIVAL of IRISH WHISKEY in Sherry Butts, personally selected on the spot, such as is drank at the tables of private families in Ireland, for sale by the cask, case or made up for a market and called Irish Whiskey. The press of New York and at least one thousand customers hail McAuliff's importation. GENUINE IRISH WHISKEY!! $2 per gallon; 50c. per bottle.

JOHN McCAULIFF,
Depot 43 Nassau street.

d21 3m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against James Heggerty, late of the city of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Jame W. White, No. 51 Liberty street, in the city of New York, on or before the 19th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of December, 1859.

d24 6m ANNIE HEGGERTY, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS MURPHY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of James W. White, No. 51 Liberty street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of November, 1859. JAMES KEANE,

n5 9m Executor.

DRY GOODS.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.—Consumers of RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

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As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

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BRIDAL WREATHS and VEILS,
FLOWERS,
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Completed their large and desirable stock
OF
Fashionable Dry Goods,
ARE
Now offering bargains in fabrics of every description
for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
THE
ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS

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A full and elegant assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRESS SILKS, SHAWLS, and CLOAKS. Also, HOSIERY, FLANNELS, SHEETINGS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, GLOVES, CLOTHS, VESTINGS, CASSIMERES, CURTAIN MATERIALS, CARPETINGS, &c., &c., &c.

461 to 467 BROADWAY,
255 to 261 GRAND ST.,
47 & 49 CATHARINE ST.

se24 3m

GREAT BARGAINS IN RIBBONS.—M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S immense and LARGELY INCREASING WHOLESALE BUSINESS renders imperative his removal to a larger house. With this view he has erected a large and beautiful store, No. 24 WALKER STREET, where he intends moving on the 1st of January, and relinquishing the retail trade entirely.

In the mean time his large and lately imported stock of RIBBONS will be sold at greatly reduced prices, as he is determined to sell all his present stock ere the 1st of January next.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

LADIES, DO NOT FORGET THE NUMBER—387 BROADWAY.

N. B.—His endless variety of DRESS TRIMMINGS enables any one to make a selection, or match any article of dress, if it can be done in New York. s24 tf

LADIES, REMEMBER!—FALL GOODS in great variety just opened and now ready for inspection at the very popular up-town store of W. G. CAMPBELL, 178 3d avenue, between 17th and 18th streets. A beautiful assortment of Alexandre Kid Gloves for sale. Also, Campbell's Gem of Fashion Steel Spring Extension Skirt, and Dry Goods of every description at the very lowest prices. o29 3m

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ON MONDAY, Dec. 12,
Will be offered at greatly reduced prices,
1,000 fine French Embroidered Collars at 50c.,75c. and $1
500 fine French Embroidered Collars at $1 25.
500 fine French Embroidered Collars at $1 50.
ALSO,
300 FINE FRENCH EMBROIDERED HDKFS AT $1 25 AND $1 50 EACH.
ALSO,
500 doz. Ladies plain Linen Hdkfs at $1 per dozen.,
WARRANTED ALL LINEN.
Also, a large assortment of
POINT LACE, HONITON AND MALTESE COLLARS, equally cheap at
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO'S.,
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APPROBATION OF THE MOST REV. THE ARCHBISHOP OF BALTIMORE.

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Given under my hand at Baltimore, this 9th day of November, 1859. † FRANCIS PATRICK,
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They refer with pleasure to the approbation of the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Baltimore, and to the following recommendations to the former edition.

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LAITY'S DIRECTORY FOR THE UNITED STATES,
With an Appendix, containing the Canadian Directory, &c.,

For 1860.

Recommendation of the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Baltimore.

Messrs. Murphy & Co. having undertaken the publication of the Metropolitan Catholic Almanac, at the instance of the late Provincial Council at Baltimore, I recommend the undertaking to the favor of the Prelates of the United States and of the Clergy and faithful, that the necessary information may be furnished them in due time, and that the work may meet with patronage.

†FRANCIS PATRICK,
Archbishop of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 15, 1859.

THE METROPOLITAN CATHOLIC ALMANAC AND LAITY'S DIRECTORY, is an authorized Catholic Annual, and as such is recommended to the Faithful of the United States. It contains reliable information concerning the state of Religion and its progress in our country, together with the most ample details of the Ecclesiastical affairs of the several Dioceses of the United States, Canada and the British Provinces, prepared and revised for the purpose by the respective Prelates. The General Information is as full as is consistent with its character, rendering it a valuable book of reference for every Catholic family. The Ordo has been prepared with the greatest care, and will be found as complete as to present to the Clergy not only the various offices, but also the principal dates of the Martyrology

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PERUVIAN SYRUP, OR PROTECTED SOLUTION OF PROTOXIDE OF IRON COMBINED.

This well known remedy has been used very extensively, and with great success, for the cure of

DYSPEPSIA,

OR IMPAIRED AND IMPERFECT DIGESTION, AND THE CONSEQUENT

Deterioration of the Blood;

and for the cure of the following

Forms of Disease,

Most of which originate in

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NOTE.—The failure of Iron as a remedy for Dyspepsia a bad state of the blood, and the numerous diseases caused thereby, has arisen from the want of such a preparation of it as shall enter the stomach in a Protoxide state, and assimilate at once with the blood. This want the PERUVIAN SYRUP supplies, containing, as it does, Iron in its only form in which it is possible for it to enter the circulation. For this reason the Peruvian Syrup often radically cures diseases in which other preparations of Iron and other medicines have been found to be of no avail.

Certificate of A. A. Hayes, M. D., of Boston.

It is well known that the medicinal effects of Protoxide of Iron are lost by even a very brief exposure to air, and that to maintain a solution of Protoxide of Iron, without further oxidation, has been deemed impossible. In the Peruvian Syrup this desirable point is attained by combination in a way before unknown; and this solution may replace all the proto-carbonates, citrates and tartrates of the Materia Medica. A. A. HAYES,

Assayer to the State of Massachusetts.

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Certificate of James R. Chilton, M. D., of New York.

A medicinal preparation has been placed in my hands, called "Peruvian Syrup." The main active ingredient in its composition is a salt of the Protoxide of Iron, which is so judiciously combined and protected that it does not undergo any change by exposure to the air. It is well known to medical men that preparations of Iron, where the metal exists in the state of Protoxide, are the most active for internal use, and that consequently it may be given in quantities so small as not to disturb the stomach of delicate patients.

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JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

No. 93 Prince street, New York, Aug. 8, 1859.

The following certificate is from well known citizens of Boston:

The undersigned, having experienced the beneficial effects of the Peruvian Syrup, do not hesitate to recommend it to the attention of the public.

Rev. John Pierpont, Thomas A. Dexter, S. H. Kendall, M. D., Thomas C. Amory, Peter Harvey, James C. Dunn, Samuel May, Rev. Thomas Whittemore.

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Letter from H. Kendall, M. D., Boston, Jan. 22, 1859. I was for many years afflicted with Liver Complaint, of which I was cured in 1854 by the use of the Peruvian Syrup, and have enjoyed perfect health ever since. S. H. KENDALL, M. D.

Letter from Francis Dana, M. D., Boston, June 7, 1859. I have been cured of a severe Bronchial Affection, consequent on Bronchitis, by the use of the Peruvian Syrup, and I would recommend it where a tonic and alterative effect is desired. FRANCIS DANA, M. D.

Letter from Lewis Johnston, M. D., of Horton, N. S., Feb. 1, 1859. My experience of the Peruvian Syrup satisfies me that it is a valuable remedy for diseases usually classed under the general terms of Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility and Neuralgia. I have also found it useful in Rheumatic Affections and Hemorrhage of the Lungs.

LEWIS JOHNSTON, M. D.

Letter from Jeremiah Stone, M. D., of Provincetown, Mass., Dec. 30, 1858. I have used the Peruvian Syrup in my practice for fifteen months, and it has fulfilled my most sanguine expectations. It is the beau ideal of a preparation of iron, and as such I feel it to be a duty to recommend it to all medical practitioners. I have used the Syrup in a remarkable case of Scrofulous Affection of the bones and periosteum combined, which effected a complete restoration to health. For such diseases as this, I consider the Syrup an invaluable medicine.

JEREMIAH STONE, M. D.

Letter from W. R. Chisholm, M. D., New Bedford, Dec. 25, 1858. I have employed the Peruvian Syrup successfully in cases of Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhea, Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, Boils and Diseases of the Skin; also Chlorosis, Leucorrhœa, Prolapsis Uteri, and in Female Complaints generally. As an alterative tonic, the Syrup ought to be used by clergymen, editors, cash officers, clerks, lawyers, and others who use their brains more than their muscles; as well as operatives, printers, tailors, shoemakers, seamstresses, and all those whose occupation confines them in ill-ventilated and over-heated rooms, who are liable to suffer more or less from nervous debility.

W. R. CHISHOLM, M. D.

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N. B. Pamphlets giving further information of the Syrup can be had on application to the agents, or to

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BONNETS.

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500 bbls. New Orleans Molasses,
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1,000 chests and half-chests Green and Black Teas.
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Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge.
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THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,

from the worst Scrofula to a common Pimple.

Five to eight bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Kings Evil.

Six to eight bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Scurvy.

Three to six bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Erysipelas.

Two to five bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and breaking out on the head.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of rheumatism.

If proof is required to convince the readers of this paper of the good virtues and efficiency of this medicine, we refer them to the following beautiful testimonials:

MR. KENNEDY—DEAR SIR: Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you that it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing all persons afflicted with scrofula and other humors.

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORE,
Superioress St. Vincent's Asylum, Boston.

ANOTHER.

DEAR SIR: We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular, named Mary Keating, aged nine, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well. SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH,
Hamilton, C. W.

For sale by every druggist in the United States and British Provinces. mh12 1y

THE ONLY ARTICLE UNRIVALLED in Market, with immense Home and European Demand.—The reason why is that, by Nature's own process, it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes grey, supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied upon to cure all disease of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; makes it soft, glossy, healthy and beautiful, and if used by the young two or three times a week it will never fail or become grey. Then, reader, read the following and judge for yourself:

NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

MESSRS. O. J. WOOD & CO.—Gentlemen: Having heard a great deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite grey, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudice which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and about three months ago I commenced using your article to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as grey as I was, but who, having my prejudice without my reason for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your Restorative a trial till they have further proof—and the best proof being ocular demonstration—I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance, being also much softer and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am yours, respectfully,
HENRY JENKINS.
Cor. Columbia and Carroll streets, Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

Prof. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks, and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper.
Yours, &c., S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

Prof. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving most beneficial to me. The front and also the back part of my head almost lost lost its covering—was, in fact, BALD. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation I can induce many others to try it. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. THOMAS, M. D., No. 464 Vine street.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

No. 312 Broadway, New York (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment),
And No. 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. s2 3m

SAVAGE & BROTHER, PLUMBERS, No. 609 Sixth avenue New York. and No. 206 Fulton avenue Brooklyn. Water introduced into houses at the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to. (oct22 3m) ARTHUR & PATRICK SAVAGE.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY—Office removed from 177 West st., corner of Warren, to wharf foot of Canal street

REGULAR THROUGH LINE TO
SAN FRANCISCO,
Via Panama Railroad,
and connecting only with steamers Golden Gate,
Golden Age, John L. Stephens,
and Sonora,
of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the 5th and 20th of each month, from foot of Canal street, North river.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons of freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.

It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.

For freight apply at the office of the company, No. 88 Wall street,

For passage apply at the only office of the companies, on the wharf foot of Canal street, to
o22 3m WILLIAM H. WICKHAM.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, and GLASGOW, calling at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, to land and embark passengers and despatches. The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company's splendid Clyde-built Iron Screw Steamships are intended to sail as follows:

FROM NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, Dec. 31
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, Jan. 14
EDINBURGH.....Saturday, Jan. 28

And each alternate Saturday at noon, from Pier No. 44, N. R.

FROM NEW YORK FOR GLASGOW.

KANGAROO.....Saturday, Jan. 7
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Saturday, Feb. 4

And each month in winter, and each alternate Saturday in Summer, from Pier 44, N. R.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin to Queenstown, Liverpool, or Glasgow.....$75
Cabin to London (via Liverpool).....80
Third Class to Queenstown, Liverpool, Glasgow.....30
Third Class to London.....33
Third Class return tickets, available for six months from Liverpool or Glasgow.....60

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen and Antwerp at through rates.

Certificates of passage issued from Liverpool and Glasgow to New York.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are constructed with water-tight compartments, and carry experienced surgeons.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company.
JOHN G. DALE,
15 Broadway, New York, Agent.
In Liverpool to WM. INMAN, Tower Buildings.
In Glasgow to WM. INMAN, 13 Dixon street.
o15 3m

FOR HAVANA.
QUAKER CITY LINE.
Carrying the United States Mails, and leaving each port every twenty days.
The new, fast, and double-engine Steamship
YORKTOWN,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,
Will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on
Monday, December 26,
At two o'clock P. M., from pier 45 North River. Her next trip will be made December 5th and 26th.

The YORKTOWN is a new ship, of 1,800 tons burthen, and will sail for both strength and speed. Her accommodations are unequalled.

First cabin.....$60.
Second cabin.....35.

For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO.,
no12 tf 33 South street.

OLD BLACK BALL LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

ROCHE, BROTHERS & COFFEY, AGENTS,
No. 69 South street, New York.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1859.

Persons desirous of sending for their friends now residing in the Old Country, can make the necessary arrangements with the subscribers, and have them brought out by the "BLACK BALL, OR OLD LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS," sailing from Liverpool punctually on the 1st and 16th of each month, or by first class American ships weekly.

Should those sent for decline coming out, the money will be returned to the parties here, on producing the Packet Certificate and the receipt.

The "Black Ball, or Old Line of Liverpool Packets," comprise the following magnificent and fast sailing ships:

Harvest Queen (new,)	Columbia,
Isaac Webb (new,)	Fidelia,
Great Western,	Manhattan,
New Ship,	Yorkshire,
James Foster (new,)	Capt. E. W. Peabody.
Neptune (new,)	Capt. J. W. Porter.

Provisions of the best quality are provided for the passengers, and served out at the rate per week of 1¼ lbs. beef, 1 lb. pork, 9½ lbs. bread, 1 lb. flour, 1½ lbs. rice, 1¼ lbs. peas or beans, 1¼ lbs. oatmeal, 2 lbs. potatoes, 1 lb. sugar, and 2 oz. tea, for each adult passenger.

We issue drafts at sight for any amount on the Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin, which are paid in all the towns and cities in Great Britain and Ireland, free of discount.

Apply, or address (if by letter enclosing a postage stamp) ROCHE, BROTHERS & COFFEY,
No. 69 South street, corner of Pine, N. Y.

AGENTS.

Boston, Mass.—Patrick Donahoe.
Cincinnati, Ohio—W. B. Barry & Co.
Lowell, Mass.—P. Sheahan.
New Haven, Conn.—P. Morrissey. 26f 1y

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, ——, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 27 north river, foot of Beard street. This ship has five water-tight compartments, enclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured

Price of Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 4. jy30 6m

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, sailing every five days.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter, inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., 86 South street, New York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO, Liverpool.
jy30 6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES
AT REDUCED PRICES.

"These Machines, unlike all others, require no fastening of threads at the end of the seam. We endeavored to pull the seam apart, but, unless the cloth gave way, we found it impossible. We commend their claims to our lady readers." [Philadelphia Catholic Herald.

Offices, No. 495 Broadway, New York; No. 18 Summer street, Boston; No. 730 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; No. 181 Baltimore street, Baltimore; No. 58 West Fourth street, Cincinnati.

Send for a Circular. su27 1y

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES are now being published by HARPER & MASON, at Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau street, New York.

This is unquestionably the best edition ever published in this or any other country.

THIRTY-TWO NUMBERS

Will complete the work. Each part will contain a beautiful title page, with an appropriate design, a characteristic steel engraving, and twelve pages of music printed on splendid music paper manufactured expressly for the Melodies.

AGENTS WANTED

To sell the above work, and as liberal arrangements will be made with the right sort of men, none but those who can give satisfactory references need apply.
nov5 3m

EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA YORK, A SPANISH-AMERICAN JOURNAL.

This paper has been started under the auspices of the Spanish-American Minister in this country, for the purpose of filling a want that has been long felt to exist—that of a popular Spanish Journal, which should be at once a medium of news and business of intelligence between the United States and the Republics of Spanish origin on this continent.

EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA YORK is published on the mornings of the 2d, 5th, 12th, 17th, 20th, and 27th of each month (except when they fall on Sunday, when it is published on the succeeding day), in order to correspond with the departure of the steamers for Spanish America and the Antilles.

It affords to the Spanish-American residents and visiters in this country, through its news and advertising columns, an accessible and ready acquaintance with the multiform branches of American industry and trade.

To business men it presents an excellent medium for bringing their business before the large and constantly increasing number of Spanish-America purchasers here and at home; and to persons having correspondents in those countries it offers an efficacious and economical means of remitting frequent and reliable intelligence to them.

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FOR THE UNITED STATES.

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For the Newspaper complete.....	$8 00	$4 50	$2 50
For the Semi-monthly edition only.	4 00	2 50	1 25

Advertisements translated free of charge.
oct1 tf Office 24 Ann street, New York.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.—Application for the admission of children to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, for the withdrawal or binding out of same, are to be governed by the following regulations, which have been adopted by the Committee on Admission and Binding:

1. No applications for admission will be entertained by the Committee unless accompanied by a written recommendation from some reliable person, and from the pastor of a church in the parish in which the applicant resides, the latter recommendation being indispensable.

2. Every application must be in writing, and state name of child, age, whether orphan or half orphan, names of parents, place of birth of child, and parents' residence, and must be presented at the Asylum in Prince street.

3. Applications in accordance with the above will be considered by the Committee at their semi-monthly meetings, which take place at the Asylum in Prince street, on the second and last Wednesday of every month at 7 o'clock P. M.

4. Orders for admission will be issued by the Chairman on the day after the meeting at which the application has been approved, and are subject to the medical examination to said order.

5. The number of half orphans that may be admitted in either asylum has been limited by the Board of Managers to a certain number, which the Committee on Admissions and Binding are not allowed to exceed. The surviving parent of any half orphan admitted will be required to sign an agreement expressing the conditions upon which said half orphan is admitted.

6. No orphan can be withdrawn by a relative, unless after approval by the Committee, to whom an application therefor must have been previously submitted, and who will require relative so applying to qualify as guardian according to law.

7. Applications for binding out are to be left at the Asylum in Prince street, and will be acted upon at the time above specified, and in cases of emergency, by the Chairman, during the recess.

8. Children that have left, or been withdrawn from the asylums, cannot be re-admitted.

9. Any further information can be obtained from the Committee, to whom all communications must be addressed at the Asylum in Prince street.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
Chairman of Committee
CHARLES TOAL,
THOMAS KEILY,
L. B. BINSSE,
L. J. WHITE,
} Members of Committee.
L. B. BINSSE, Secretary. mh12

JOHN BOWES, MANUFACTURER of Plain and Ornamental IRON RAILING,

Balcony, Verandah, Iron Shutters, Vault Doors, Iron Columns, Vault-beams, Girders, and all kinds of Iron Work in general.

All orders executed at the shortest notice.
478 Houston street, one door from Bowery, New York.
jy16 1y

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EDWARD J. MOORE having recently purchased the old and well-established Coal yard N. W. corner o 26th st. and 10th av., will keep constantly on hand a superior quality of Red and White Ash Coal from the most approved mines. Lehigh Lump Coal for foundry purposes. Also, Cumberland Coal for blacksmiths' use, which he will sell at the lowest market prices. o29 3m

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL, UNDER the charge of the SISTERS OF CHARITY, West Eleventh street, near he Seventh avenue. sep5 6m.

STEPHEN PHILBIN,
GAS FITTING AND FIXTURE WAREROOMS,
No. 707 Broadway, connecting with
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT
26f 1y No. 381 Fourth street,

INSURANCE.

THE NEW YORK BOWERY FIRE Insurance Company.—Office, No. 124 Bowery, corner of Grand street. Capital, $300,000. Continues to insure dwelling houses and furniture, store-houses and merchandise, and every other description of personal property, against loss and damage by fire, upon terms as favorable as any similar institution. Having a large surplus fund, which, with their capital, being safely and profitably invested, enables them to afford "reliable security" on all policies they issue.

Business hours from 9 A. M. till sun-setting.

Orders through the Post-Office will receive immediate attention.

WILLIAM HIBBARD, President.
G. G. TAYLOE, Secretary.
WILLIAM M. MAILLER, Surveyor. sep10 3m

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000

Office, No. 6 Broad street, New York. This Company insures all kinds of buildings, household furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and other property, against loss by fire. EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.
HENRY QUACKENBOS, Secretary. jy9 1y

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W M. WILSON,
No. 71 LIBERTY STREET,
Importer and dealer in
WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, &c.
Country and family orders supplied. au27 3m

P. MULVIHILL, IMPORTER, 302 PEARL STREET, New York, offers for sale from the United States Bonded Warehouse: Brandies—Cognac, Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pellevoisin, A. Selignette and A. Rasteau. Gins—Double Swan, Palm Tree, Crown, Star, Castle, and other favorite brands. Rums—Jamaica and St. Croix. Whiskeys—Wise's, Cork, Irish Malt, and several brands of old Scotch Malt. Wines—Madeira, Sherry, Port, &c. jy2 1y

LOOKING-GLASSES, ETC.

LOOKING-GLASSES.

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GILT MOULDINGS,
GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS,
CORDS and TASSELS, etc., etc.,
WINDOW CORNICES,
ENGLISH, FRENCH and AMERICAN ENGRAVINGS, at wholesale and retail.
MIRRORS for Private Parlors, Hotels and Steamboats, on hand and made to order.
JOHN S. WILLARD, Manufacturer,
no5 3m 209 Canal street, late 449 Pearl street.

REMOVAL.—PHŒNIX LOOKING-Glass and Picture Frame Manufacturer, removed from Nos. 388, 390, and 392 Greenwich street, corner of Beach, to No. 221 East Twenty-third street, near First avenue. Office No. 215 Centre street, New York.
feb5 1y HORACE V. SIGLER, Agent.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S PATENT BILLIARD TABLES.
MANUFACTORY & WAREROOMS
636 565 567 569 CROSBY ST NEW YORK.
oct29 3m

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTORY OF IMPROVED STYLES.—Teachers' Desks, Tables, Bookcases, Settees for Lecture Rooms and Sabbath Schools, with revolving backs; Slate (substitute for blackboard) of any dimension; Crayon, white and colored; Blackboard Cleaners, Ink Wells, &c., Office and Bank Desks made to order. Catalogues sent on application. R. PATON, 24 Grove-st., New York, o29 3m near Bleecker.

IRON BEDSTEADS FOR ORPHAN Asylums, Colleges and Religious Institutions. Reference given to the Catholic Orphan Asylums of New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, &c., which are furnished with my Bedsteads. Hatstands, Store Stools and Iron Furniture generally made for the trade. sep17 6m JAMES SCOTT, 167 Centre st., cor. Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of execution to me directed and delivered, I will expose to sale at public vendue on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of December, 1859, at 12 o'clock noon, at the vestibule of the City Hall, all the right, title and interest of MARTIN LYNCH, which he had on the 4th day of February, 1857, or at any time afterward, of, in and to the following described property, to wit: All those two certain lots of land situate in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, viz: That certain lot known upon the map of lands made by George B. Smith for the heirs of Mary Clarke, deceased, by the number 153, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-sixth street, distant 275 feet easterly from the southeast corner of Twenty-sixth street and Tenth avenue; thence easterly along said southerly side of Twenty-sixth street 25 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Tenth avenue 98 feet nine inches; thence westerly twenty-five feet; thence northerly, parallel with Tenth avenue, 98 feet 9 inches to the point of beginning. Also, that certain other lot beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-sixth street, distant 253 feet and 2 inches easterly from the southeast corner of Twenty-sixth street and Eighth avenue; thence southerly and parallel with Eighth avenue part of the way through the center of a party wall, 98 feet 9 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Twenty-sixth street, 21 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Eighth avenue, part of the way through the center of a party wall, 98 feet 9 inches, to the southerly side of Twenty-sixth street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Twenty-sixth street 21 feet to the beginning, together with the right of drainage over the lot adjoining on the west, as the same now exists.—Dated New York, Nov. 14, 1859. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Deputy Sheriff. n19 6t

POWER & DRADDY'S MONUMENTAL WORKS,
192, 194, and 196 East Twenty-third street,
New York.
Monuments, Tombs, Mural Tablets, Headstones and Baptismal Fonts.
Persons who may have occasion to employ the Sculptor's services are respectfully invited to view the Monuments executed by us, and erected in the Cavary and Holy Cross Cemeteries. nov19 3m

STAINED GLASS.—HENRY SHARP, Glass Stainer, Enameller and Embosser, No. 216 Sixth Avenue, New York. my1 1y

PIANO FORTES.

A. H. GALE & Co., PIANO FORTES. MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS, No. 105, 107, 109, 111 & 113 EAST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR THIRD AVENUE.

A. H. GALE & CO., take pleasure in inviting the attention of Artists, Amateurs, and the public generally, to their

NEW SCALE PIANO FORT,

just introduced. The growing desire for a square Piano Forte that shall approach the Grand in volume of sound, and, at the same time, avoid the ungainly appearance of that three-cornered instrument, directed our energies to the production of such a desideratum. Our toil is rewarded, and we submit the result without fear of competition.

We are permitted to refer to the several Catholic Institutions of Maryland, Missouri, Louisiana and St. Johns, N. B., whose patronage they have enjoyed, and where their Pianos have been in use.

☞ Our Pianos are all guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, whether ordered from us direct or sold by any of our agents throughout the country; and we solicit a continuance of that patronage which we have enjoyed for the last twenty-five years. nov26 6m

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, New York.

Each Piano is made under the subscriber's personal supervision, warranted of the best material and workmanship, unsurpassed in touch and tone, and sold at the lowest manufacturer's price. These Pianos have met with the most liberal patronage at the Academy of Mt. St. Vincent, St. Mary's, St. Lawrence, N. Y. Sisters of Mercy, St. Helena, Ark., Monastery of Visitation, Mobile, Ala., Academy at St. Michaels, La.; the Rev. Bishop Byrne; also, Dr. Pise, D. D., Brooklyn, &c. &c. oct29 3m

STEINWAY & SONS, 82 and 84 Walker street, New York, Manufacturer of

Gold Medal, Grand and Square PIANOS. Were always awarded the first premiums in competition with the best makers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every instrument warranted for three years. o10 3m

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Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New York.
PIANOS MADE TO ORDER,
TO SUIT ANY STYLE OF FURNITURE.
Messrs. C. & Sons have been awarded
THIRTY-FIVE PRIZE MEDALS
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Also, for sale, at wholesale and retail,
MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, ORGAN MELODEONS and ORGAN HARMONIUMS,
for Parlors, Churches, Vestries and Lodges.
Grand and Square Pianos to Rent.
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NOVELLO'S CATALOGUE contains the largest collection of MUSIC FOR THE CHURCH in this country, Consisting of MASSES, including
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Motetts, Hymns, Offertory Pieces, and Gregorian Music. Also, ORGAN MUSIC, selected from the great German and Italian Composers.
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BALLS, PARTIES AND SERENADES
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Music Strings and every requisite for the Harp.
Description and Prices forwarded by mail. jy30 6m

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DOUBLE ACTION HARPS from $300 up. o29 3m

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ORGANS.—JARDINE & SON, ORGAN BUILDERS, No. 100 White street, New York.

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Right Rev. Bishop Portier, Mobile.
Right. Rev. Bishop O'Connor, Pittsburgh.
Right Rev. Bishop Gœsbriand, Burlington.
Right Rev. Bishop Bacon, Portland.
Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey, Albany, &c., &c.
oct29 3m

CHURCH ORGANS.—HENRY ERBEN, Organ Manufacturer, keeps constantly on hand CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS.
For particulars as to size, price, &c., inquire at the manufactory. 179 Centre street, New York. 26f 1y

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All orders punctually attended to, day or night. au6 6m

JAMES DOWD, Sexton of St. Francis Xavier Church, and Undertaker, No. 119 Eighteenth street, corner Seventh avenue, New York. au6 6m

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS.—A young lady is desirous of obtaining a situation as Governess in a private family, or as companion to a lady. She has a thorough knowledge of French, English and Music, and can give the best references. All communications should be addressed to A. T. W., office of The Metropolitan Record. no12 tf

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THE ONLY PERFECT

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FIRST PREMIUM AT UNITED STATES FAIR, RICHMOND.
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FIRST PREMIUM AT ALBANY COUNTY FAIR, ALBANY.

This Original Smoke and Gas-Burner, for heating Parlors, Halls, Offices, School Rooms, Churches, &c., is the most extraordinary

Generator and Radiator of Heat

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50 PER CENT SAVED IN FUEL, and Double the amount of Heat radiated by any other Stove.

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Six Sizes of the Stove are made.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT for the
ALBANIAN
at the
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522 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
oct1 3m NEW YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
JOHN MILHAU & SON,
(Established by John Milhau in 1818,)
183 BROADWAY,
Best COD LIVER OIL, warranted Fresh and Pure.
"AGUE MIXTURE" for the cure, and "ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK" for the prevention of fever.
All orders containing a remittance faithfully attended to.
oct1 3m

IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY—OFFICE No. 51 Chambers street, New York. In consequence of the great number of complaints which have for a long time been made by Immigrants, of frauds committed upon them in the sending of money to their friends in Ireland, and to aid and protect the Emigrant, the Irish Emigrant Society established a fund, deposited in the Bank of Ireland, upon which they draw drafts, payable at sight, at any of the branches of the Bank.

Persons residing out of the city, by enclosing in a letter (a check, if possible—if not, by bank bills current in N. Y.,) the sum they wish forwarded, with the plainly written direction to whom, and where it is to be paid, will have the same remitted.

There is this great advantage in purchasing the Society's drafts—that the Bank has a branch in each of the principal towns in Ireland, and thus the losses by discount and otherwise are avoided.

The Society will be thankful for all early and circumstantial information of any fraud, imposition or outrage, committed on Emigrants, and will endeavor speedily to apply a remedy.

ANDREW CARRIGAN, President.
JOHN MANNING, ROBERT J. DILLON, JOSEPH STUART, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES STUART, Treasurer.
EDWARD C. DONNELLY, Corresponding Secretary.
PETER CERBAE, Recording Secretary.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Felix Ingoldsby, John Nicholson, William Redmond
William Watson, Hugh Kelly, James Olwell.
John Manning, Cornel H. Sheehan, Daniel Devlin,
Terence Donnelly, Romaine Dillon, John McMenomy.
jy23 6m

"ENDORSED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS.—The greatest remedy known for DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA, DEBILITY, HEARTBURN, BILLIOUSNESS, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINT, BLOOD DISEASES, &c., &c., &c., is DR. BRUNON'S BITTERS.
Also, as a prophylactic against FEVER AND AGUE, CHOLERA, SUMMER COMPLAINTS, &c.
This remedy has a very pleasant taste, and will be taken as readily by children as by adults. The afflicted are invited to try it.
PINT BOTTLES—PRICE 50 CENTS.
Send for circular giving full particulars. Address
C. CRUGER, Sole Agent,
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Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere. my29 1y

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FOR BEAUTIFYING, PUFFING, CURLING,
FOR BEAUTIFYING, PUFFING, CURLING,
FOR BEAUTIFYING, PUFFING, CURLING,
DRESSING, SOFTENING, SMOOTHING, GLOSSING
DRESSING, SOFTENING, SMOOTHING, GLOSSING
DRESSING, SOFTENING, SMOOTHING, GLOSSING
LAYING AND SETTING THE HAIR.
LAYING AND SETTING THE HAIR.
LAYING AND SETTING THE HAIR.
IMPARTS A SILKY GLOSS AND SOFTNESS,
IMPARTS A SILKY GLOSS AND SOFTNESS,
IMPARTS A SILKY GLOSS AND SOFTNESS,
AND AT THE SAME TIME STIFFNESS,
AND AT THE SAME TIME STIFFNESS,
AND AT THE SAME TIME STIFFNESS,
AS YOU DRESS THE HAIR, SO IT REMAINS.
AS YOU DRESS THE HAIR, SO IT REMAINS.
AS YOU DRESS THE HAIR, SO IT REMAINS.
TRY IT, AND THEN JUDGE.
TRY IT, AND THEN JUDGE.
TRY IT, AND THEN JUDGE.
IT'S THE BEAU IDEAL OF THE TOILET;
IT'S THE BEAU IDEAL OF THE TOILET;
IT'S THE BEAU IDEAL OF THE TOILET;
A PERFECT GEM! A PERFECT GEM!
A PERFECT GEM! A PERFECT GEM!
A PERFECT GEM! A PERFECT GEM!
FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S USE;
FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S USE;
FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S USE;
FOR BEAUTY, FASHION, RESPECTABILITY.
FOR BEAUTY, FASHION, RESPECTABILITY.
FOR BEAUTY, FASHION, RESPECTABILITY.
THE TOILET—THE TOILET—THE TOILET!
THE TOILET—THE TOILET—THE TOILET!
THE TOILET—THE TOILET—THE TOILET!
IT'S A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE;
IT'S A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE;
IT'S A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE;
DELIGHTFUL—DELIGHTFUL!
DELIGHTFUL—DELIGHTFUL!
DELIGHTFUL—DELIGHTFUL!
IT SHOULD BE IN EVERY FAMILY;
IT SHOULD BE IN EVERY FAMILY;
IT SHOULD BE IN EVERY FAMILY;
IT'S THE BEST PREPARATION
IT'S THE BEST PRAPARATION
IT'S THE BEST PREPARATION
FOR THE HAIR—FOR THE HAIR
FOR THE HAIR—FOR THE HAIR
IN THE WORLD
IN THE WORLD
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